Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1854. No. 92.

THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$10
"	12 "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

QUENTIN BUSBEE. KEMP P. BATTLE.
BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*
New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland,
Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia,
Alabama, Mississippi, Florida,
Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee.
Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

GEO. HOWARD, Jr.,
Attorney at Law,
HAVING located at WILSON, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Pitt, Greene, Wayne and Edgecombe Counties. Office next door to Gay's Hotel.
Wilson, Edgecombe, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of NON-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.
Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.
July 13, 1854. 69—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,
Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 6, 1854. 58—1y.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislature of North Carolina at its next Session, for the incorporation of the Mining Company, now operating at the Gardner Hill Mine, in the County of Guilford.
Sept. 27, 1854. 90—td.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the next Legislature of North Carolina for the privilege of erecting a dam across Neuse River, a few hundred yards above the Smithfield Bridge.
Sept. 15, 1854. 85—30d.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—THE HYDROMAGEN, *or water-proof Anti-Consumptive Cork Soles, Manufactured by* HARCOURT, BRADLEY & Co. 44 Market Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments, 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street, New York, U. S.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, *without any doctoring whatever.* The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside of the boot or shoe. Its *medicated* character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely *supersede over-shoes*, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous to wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like the India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, those who patronize them will find their *yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.*

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,782,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

MEN'S SIZE,	pr. pair,	55 CENTS.
LADIES' do.	do	30 do
BOYS' & MISSES'		25 do

NOTICE.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to
HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & CO.
38 Ann Street, New York.
September 20, 1854. 86—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,
the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE North. Travelers going north by The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will find on their arrival at Gaston, a Passenger Train ready to carry them on to Petersburg without any delay, by taking which they will not only save 50 cents each in the price of their passage (for it will cost that much more to go by Weldon,) but they will shorten their journey 15 miles,—it being 60 miles from Gaston to Petersburg by the Greenville Railroad, and 75 miles by the route via Weldon. Besides the saving of money and Railroad travel, passengers will find it a great saving of time to take the Gaston route, as it will ☞ *put them in Petersburg by the time they can leave Weldon by the Weldon route.*

That is to say, if they go to Weldon they will be detained at that place from 2 to 3 hours, as both the Petersburg and Portsmouth cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars, which are not due until half past 1 o'clock, and the Petersburg and Roanoke Cars are frequently as late as half past 2 o'clock in starting.

The following comparison of the Mail Schedules from Gaston and Weldon will show the difference of time in favor of this route:

Raleigh and Gaston Train arrives at Weldon at	11.30
Petersburg Train starts to Petersburg at	2 P. M.
Reaches Petersburg,	5.15
Raleigh and Gaston Train arrives at Gaston at	11 A. M.
Greenville and Roanoke Train starts for Petersburg at	11 A. M.
Reaches Petersburg,	2,15 P. M.

☞ The agent at Gaston will issue Tickets to Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York at the same rates they are issued at Weldon.
Office Greenville and Roanoke R. R. Co.
Gaston, Sept 30, 1854. 88—1m.

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C.......................12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.......................15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.............20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. R. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

THE CHEST.—SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BALT. M.D., the eminent medical practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his Great Preventative of Consumption, and Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir A. C. Bart, invented and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR to all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, *according to fashion*, and the continual changes of our climate.

"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that once worn, it becomes a *necessity* and *a comfort.*

"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.

To demonstrate these facts enquire of an English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continues to manufacture according to *his original* instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "Protectors," to see to their being genuine.

Remember that this is a staple article, and no patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

GENT'S SIZE,	$1,50 each.
LADIES' do	1,00 do
BOYS & MISSES do	75 do

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.
38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau St.
NEW YORK, U. S.
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside London. Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.
H B & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms apply to
H. B. & CO.
September 20, 1854. 86—

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854–'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dack st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

Fall Trade, 1854.
WM. AUGUSTUS MUIR. SAM'L. STEVENS.
MUIR & STEVENS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, LOOKING GLASSES, PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE, FANCY GOODS, &c. *Corner of Sycamore and Bollingbrook Streets, Petersburg, Va.*
The subscribers are now in receipt of a portion of their Fall Goods, (of their own direct importation,) and by the first of September will have their stock complete.
Their stock is very large and comprises all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. The goods have been selected with much care, and they feel confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements in style and quality of goods and also in prices.
They respectfully invite the attention of the trade to their stock. MUIR & STEVENS.
Aug. 15. 76—1m.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 8, 1854. 40—tf.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the first Fair of the Society will be held at the City of Petersburg on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of October next. The premiums amount, in the aggregate, to five thousand dollars. Ample accommodations will be prepared for stock and other articles for exhibition, and exhibitors are respectfully solicited to attend. Nearly all the Rail Road Companies will transport the various articles and the members of the Society without charge: and in those cases where any charge is made, it will only be upon members whose fare will be reduced to half price.
Petersburg, Sept. 1, 1854. 82—td.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 54—tf.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.
Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh,
Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,
James Sloan, Greensboro',
John Cox, Edenton,
Joshua Boner, Salem,
J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
John B. Barrett, Milton,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.
All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
QUENTIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough; Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, pursuant to an Order of Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, *at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe County*, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle—also several small tracts of Land adjacent thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spinning of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, Together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives.—With the said Factory and Mills will be sold, *Several small Lots of Land*, one lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw. This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.
At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE. Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.
Terms—the purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale.
The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties, payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.
KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.
Sept. 18th, 1854. 87—td.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmith's shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—BEING prevented by my profession from attending properly to agricultural pursuits, I offer for sale my plantation upon the Roanoke and upon Stone House and Pretty creeks, in the counties of Warren and Halifax, containing 998 acres. The tract is situated about seven miles above Gaston, and four miles from the Littleton Depot on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad. It contains about one hundred acres of excellent low grounds. The balance of the land is generally productive, and well adapted to the growth of the usual crops of this section of the State. The overseer's house, negro houses, stables, barns, and other plantation improvements are good. The water is excellent, and the situation of the buildings is believed to be healthy. It is deemed useless to give a more particular description of the property, as it is presumed that no one would purchase without a careful examination. My overseer will show the land to persons who may desire to examine it. In order to allow a man of enterprise an opportunity to pay a considerable portion of the purchase money out of the crops, I am willing to sell the land upon a credit of one and two years. The purchaser, if he thinks proper, can also buy upon reasonable terms, most of my crop of corn, fodder and oats, and also my stock and plantation utensils. Letters upon the subject may be addressed to me at Warrenton, N. C.
WM. EATON, JR.
Oct. 6, 1854. 1042—2msw.

HOUSE AND LOT IN OXFORD, N. C. FOR SALE.—On Thursday the 19th day of October I shall offer for sale, at public auction on the premises, commencing at eleven o'clock, A. M., my house and lot in the town of Oxford. The house is conveniently situated in the central part of the town, and has been newly repaired and painted; it has five rooms below stairs, and four above. Also various articles of household and kitchen furniture.
At the same time and place, a small tract of land about two miles from town containing eighty-eight acres, one half cleared, eight or ten of which is good meadow land, all under fence.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
JOHN H. WHITAKER.
Sept. 20th, 1854. 86—td.
☞ Register copy till the day of sale and forward account.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for Sale a Tract of Land, containing 407 acres, lying within one-and-a-fourth miles of Louisburg, in FRANKLIN COUNTY, and on the waters of Tar River and Sycamore Creek. About one-fourth of the land is in original growth, and about 100 acres of flat land, (good quality.) A good dwelling-house and all necessary out-houses. The land is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco. Persons wishing to purchase will call on the subscriber at Franklinton.
JAMES S. YARBROUGH.
Oct. 7, 1854. 91—tf.

JAMES M. EDNEY
56 JOHN ST.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.
Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

For Sale.
SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 100 horse power, Circular Saw Mills, Harrison's Superior Grist Mills, the best mill in the world for the money, (it will grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Corn into good meal in one hour) Woodworth's and Daniel's Planing, Tonging, and Grooving Machines, Machinists Tools of every description. Gardiner's Patent Rotary Stamped Gold Quartz crusher, [a very valuable improvement,] Oak tanned leather belting of all widths, double or single.
I will guarantee a saving of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the purchaser of any of the above machines. Mechanical drawings neatly executed. Address *Post paid*
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, August 22, 1854. 78—6t.

Still alive and trying to Please!
THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.
He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARDWARE!! *At reduced prices*, also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—1m.

POPULAR WORKS FOR SALE AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.—Bennett's (Rev. John) Letters to a Young Lady, on a variety of subjects calculated to improve the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding. The publishers sincerely hope (for the happiness of mankind) that a copy of this valuable little work will be found the companion of every young lady, as much of the happiness of every family depends on the proper cultivation of the female mind.
The Daughter's own Book, or Practical Hints from a Father to his Daughter, one vol. 18mo. This is one of the most practical and truly valuable treatises on the culture and discipline of the female mind, which has hitherto been published in this country; and the publishers are very confident, from the great demand for this invaluable little work, that ere long it will be found in the library of every young lady.
The American Chesterfield, or "Youth's Guide to the Way of Wealth, Honor, and Distinction," &c., 18mo. Containing also a complete treatise on the art of carving. "We most cordially recommend the American Chesterfield to general attention; but to young persons particularly, as one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published in this country. It cannot be too highly appreciated, nor its perusal be unproductive of satisfaction and usefulness."
Seneca's Morals. By way of abstract to which is added, a discourse under the title of an After-Thought, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. 1 vol. 18mo. A copy of this valuable little work should be found in every family library.
Book of Politeness. The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, dedicated to the youth of both sexes by Madame Celnart. Translated from the Sixth Paris Edition, enlarged and Improved.
The Lamplighter, a splendid work,
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer,
The Heirs of Walsingham, by Agnes Strickland,
Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography,
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi,
The Partisan, by W. Gilmore Simms,
The Wigwam and Cabin, by W. Gilmore Simms,
Homes in America, by Frederica Bremer,
Review of a Batchelor, Dream of Life,
The Loynette and Battle Summer, by Ike Marvel,
Nick of the Woods, by Dr. Bird,
Fern Leaves, first and second Series.
Raleigh, August, 1854.

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.
Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.
Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.
Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.
Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

1855.
JUST PUBLISHED!—TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1855. Also, The ILLUSTRATED FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1855. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by
H. D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1854. N. C. Book Store.
Metropolitan and Post copy. 91—

NEW BOOKS.—The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and the Rev. J. S. Howson. History of Greece, from the Earliest times to the Roman Conquest, by William Smith, LLD. Editor of Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Mythology, and Geography, with an Appendix, by Geo. W. Greene. The Captains of the Roman Republic by Henry W. Herbert. Fifty years in both Hemispheres, by Vincent Nolte, late a merchant in New Orleans, translated from the German. Katherine Ashton, by Miss Sewell, author of Amy Herbert, Experience of Life, &c. Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore, author of the Dean's Daughter, Mother and Daughter. Home in the Valley, by Emilie F. Carlen. Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Legends and Records, by C. B. Taylor, author of Truth, Lady Mary, &c. Our Honeymoon, and other Comicalities, from Punch. Sunlight through the mist, being Conversations between a Mother and her Children, on Luther and the Reformation, by a Lady. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, September 19. 87.

JONES' DIGEST.
Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases,
Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.
FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
For Sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.
For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Finger-rings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.
All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.
H. MAHLER.
P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.
Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.
Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.
April 10, 1854. 24—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

Encourage Home Industry! Genin and Beebee in the Shade!
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING, at my OLD STAND, No. 2, Green Street, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., them very superior, fashionable Moleskin and Silk HATS, that took the Premium at the late State Fair.
I have now on hand a large assortment, which for beauty of finish and duribility, cannot be surpassed by any made in the U. S. or elsewhere. Also, of my own Manufacture, a large supply of Farmers' and Planters' Fur and stout Wool Hats, with a general assortment of Caps for men and boys.
DAVID GEE.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 7, 1854. 1043—w3t.
Biblical Recorder 3 times.

THE DINNER TO MR. KERR.

The following letters, in addition to those we published in our last, were received and read at the Dinner given to Hon. John Kerr, at Yanceyville:

WASHINGTON, Sep., 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2nd inst., tendering me 'a most cordial invitation to be present on the occasion' of a public dinner complimentary to your fellow-citizen and Representative, the Hon. John Kerr.

You remark that 'whatever diversity of sentiment obtains among us on other questions, of publicy we are happy to state that there is but *one* in regard to the great leading question of the last session of Congress known as the Nebraska bill,' and it affords us pleasure to testify in some way our appreciation of the course of distinguished gentlemen who have given their powerful and efficient influence in support of this measure.' I appreciate the generous feelings which animate you in thus honoring your distinguished Representative, and cordiall respond to your significant approbation of the principles embraced in the Bill to which you allude.

But my official duties, gentlemen, will not allow me to mingle with you at the festive board in Caswell on this interesting occasion, where I well know I should see many a familiar face and receive the kindly greetings of many an early companion and friend.

I am, with profound respect,
Very truly yours,
J. C. DOBBIN.

To Messrs. ALLEN GUNN, &c.

ALAMANCE, Sep., 26th, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed acknowledging your very kind and polite invitation to the dinner, to be given the day after to-morrow, in honor of my friend and your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Kerr, in the hope and expectation that I should be able to make my acknowledgements in person and join in the social enjoyments of the occasion. But other engagements and duties put that entirely out of my power, and I am therefore compelled to ask you to excuse my absence. I assure you I regret my disappointment very much. Few things would afford me more satisfaction than to unite with the people of Caswell in tendering to Mr. Kerr the homage of our personal regards and high respect for his talents, his integrity, and patriotism: sentiments, which I have long and sincerely entertained. Besides that, however, I should have been much gratified at meeting 'the People of Caswell' upon this public occasion; as I know them to be an intelligent, industrious, properous and virtuous people, and I have long had and now have, I hope, many personal friends among them. Many years ago I had a general acquaintance with the citizens of Caswell, and knew them to be a population of whom, no county or counties, could boast of a better. I doubt not that the few of my contemporaries, who now survive, possess all their former merits, and that the sons and other successors of those who are gone, are the heirs of the virtues as well as the fortunes of their fathers. I should feel the greatest pleasure in renewing with them the intercourse I formerly enjoyed with their departed fathers—for whose memories I cherish a profound veneration. I may here be permitted, I hope, to say, that there lived *one man* among you in those days, who was pre-eminent in the respect and affections of the People of Caswell, and who for his mental and moral properties fully merited the esteem in which he was held. He was lost to you and the State long ago. But I am quite certain that those of you, who lived when he lived, will think, as I think, that his memory ought to be honored. His life made such an impression indeed on all around him, that even those of you, who have been born since he died are no strangers to his name and his fame, but are ready, with those of us whose heads are white, to record your admiration for his abilities, and your reverence for his virtues; at least I am sure, that the distinguished living gentleman, on whom you are on this occasion conferring honors, will not consider that I am detracting from them, but, rather, that I am inciting him to further efforts to merit them, by recalling to your recollection the memory of your own excellent *Bartlet Yancey!* Few persons have the right to do so, which I have. We became acquainted just forty-seven years ago—in the dawn of our manhood; studied the elements of our profession together giving, the one to the other, all the aid in our power in the labour of learning the law; and afterwards diligently practiced together, while he lived, with an honorable, but harmonious, rivaly; and we united cordially in our political creed and in the effort to sustain our country through the trying war of 1812, and in the subsequent measures to promote the improvement and welfare of North-Carolina—in which, however, he bore the more distinguished part. I therefore knew him long and well; and I can truly affirm, that I and all who knew him, may justly hold him up to the People of Caswell, whether old or young, as a bright example of a private, a professional and a public character; and I ask permission to offer as a sentiment to the assembled company:

The memory of Bartlet Yancey, of Caswell He was a good and great man—faithful in his friendships, distin guished as a jurist, an eminent advocate, an able and patriotic statesman and a sound constitutional lawyer. The people of Caswell may be justly proud of him; and his name ought long to live among them.

I am, gentlemen, very truly,
your obliged friend & obd't s't.
THOMAS RUFFIN.

To Messrs. ALLEN GUNN, and others.

GREENSBORO' 25th., Sep. 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., containing an invitation to join the citizens of Caswell, at Yanceyville, on the 28th inst., in a public dinner given by them, '*irrespective of party*,' to their fellow citizen, and our Representative, the Hon. John Kerr.

On the receipt of the invitation I determined to be present on an occasion so interesting: Interesting to the distinguished recipient of the honor, as an evidence of the approval of his course by his constituents; the highest reward a faithful Representative can receive: Interesting to myself, because it is a well merited compliment paid to one, whom I have had the honor to number among my warmest personal friends, from his early manhood to the present time: Interesting to all who love the old North State, to witness her citizens with characteristic honesty, elevating themselves above the petty trammels of party, and doing honor to him, to whom honor is due.

It is only within a few days past that I have ascertained, that public duty calls me to a distant State, and consequently deprives me of the pleasure of being in the midst of you on that occasion.

Identified as I am with the 'honor and interests of the South,' I assure you gentlemen, you do me no more than justice, when you say, that I will ever be found ready (aye, and willing too,) to support her Constitutional rights.

Although I may be, on that day, flying with the arrow's speed in a different direction, yet shall I be with you in heart and spirit, and beg leave to tender the following sentiment:

Caswell's distinguished citizen, the Honored Representative of the Fifth Congressional District.—Whenever the interests of his State or of his country shall call him to duty, let him be weighed in the balance, he will never be found wanting.

Tendering to you, gentlemen, individually and collectively, and to all my fellowcitizens assembled on the occasion, my highest regards.

I remain your ob't and humble serv't.
J. M. MOREHEAD.

To Messrs. ALLEN GUNN, ELIJAH GRAVES, Sr., N. M. ROAN and A. C. LINDSEY.

ROXBORO, Sept., 23d, 1854.

GENTLEMEN: I received your invitation to be present at a public dinner to be given to our Representative in Congress, the Hon John Kerr, by his friends and neighbors in Yanceyville on the 28th inst. as a testimonial of personal regard and in approbation of his vote upon the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

It would afford me much pleasure to be with you. I esteem Mr. Kerr much as a personal friend and I approve his vote upon the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and I should like to join with you in doing him honor; for he has honored us. It is however out of my power to be present.

I send you, what is better than my presence, this sentiment:

The Union of the South, for the sake of the Union.

I thank you for the honor conferred on me and for the kindness of your communication.

Very respectfully.
E. G. READ.

To Messrs. E. GRAVES, SR., and others.

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

The following article, from the Washington Globe, is a model of dispassionate and conclusive argumentation:

"THE KNOW NOTHINGS. We publish in the Globe of to-day, the proceedings of the Know Nothing mass meeting, held in front of the City Hall last evening, taking them from the National Intelligencer.

In the ten rather long, rambling and circumstantial resolutions, which "were adopted with but few dissenting voices," we find a good deal from which we dissent, both on account of their spirit and tendency chiefly, and somewhat on account of their phraseology, which might have been as forcible without being so diffuse. These resolutions we leave to the calm, and cool, and impartial consideration of those who may read them, confident that all who are not under the influence of any "foregone conclusion," will not approve either the language or the spirit of them.

We come next to Mr. Ellis's concluding resolutions, which, like a parliamentary *ryder*, explain and interpret what has gone before. These, two in number, remind us of what is said about the postscript to a lady's letter, that in it is to be found the pith and purpose of the whole epistle. These resolutions, which "were adopted with great unanimity," disclose fully and fairly; which the ten formal ones do not, the aim, object and intention of the Know Nothing party, which is to proscribe politically, all naturalized citizens and all Roman Catholics, and which they may succeed in doing, but not with our co-operation or consent.

We are obliged to say, too, that we find the names of persons as participating in the proceedings of the mass meeting, who, we believed, until we saw them in print, could not have given any sanction, by word or action, to such proscriptive and intolerant principles. But they have done it. The first of Mr. Ellis's resolutions is against the Catholics, and is based upon a palpable error or misapprehension. The meaning of the resolution is, as every one must see, that they—the Catholics—"hold themselves under allegiance to a foreign prince"—the Pope. If they did this, we would go for this resolution ourselves; but they do not, and do nothing more than acknowledge the Pope as their spiritual head—the head of the universal Catholic Church—recognizing towards him, in all temporal and political matters, no allegiance or preeminence whatever, any more than to the Mufti of Constantinople, or to the Grand Lama of Thibet. In England there are half a million of Roman Catholics; and since the heavy, intolerant, and persecuting hand of the Government has been taken off them, the crown has no better, law-observing, or more reliable subjects; and yet, with them the sentiment of spiritual allegiance towards the Pope is, we believe, stronger than it is in the United States.

Now a word about Ireland. It may be supposed by some—some of the Know Nothings—that the disaffection of the Irish towards the British Government is to be found in the fact that their religion is the Roman Catholic. We do not believe this, because it can be much more naturally accounted for. It is, because the English predominance is founded upon conquest and blood, confiscation and oppression—oppression for six or seven centuries; and because nothing, until within a few years, has ever been done by the conqueror to mitigate his iron rule, or to meliorate the condition of that unhappy country. Why are the English Catholics such "dutiful subjects"—that is the phrase—and the Irish so much disposed to be undutiful, if there are no other causes at the bottom of Irish disaffection but their religion? Can any of the Know Nothing oracles or orators inform us?

In Catholic France there are three or four millions of Protestants, and since their political and religious rights have been recognized and placed upon a just and durable basis, there have been no more quiet, industrious, and every way valuable citizens than they. As long as they were persecuted and hunted down and hunted out of the country, by the decrees and dragonnades of Louis the Fourteenth, and the other oppressors, so long they were restive and recalcitrant, but when persecution ceased, they ceased to give any sort of trouble. The Irish, until recently, have always been treated by the English Government like aliens and outlaws; and, as was natural, they gave back hatred for oppression.

We are obliged to believe that any one who proposes, as Mr. Ellis does, a probation of twenty-one years before a foreigner can become a citizen of the U. States, must be, in fact, opposed to his becoming a citizen at all. Twenty-one years! Why twenty-one years are, as Mr. Ellis knows, more than one half of an average human life. This beats Laban all hollow, and he has become the world's proverb for unreasonableness and hard-heartedness. He drove a heartless bargain with Jacob, but even he was not so conscienceless as to require twenty-one years of servitude from his enamored nephew. We should have liked this climax-capped resolution more, had it said openly, what we believed it covertly means—that foreigners shall not be naturalized at all. This would be the effect of the very unreasonable terms of twenty-one years of probation. It would prevent many thousands from coming to this country, and but few of those who come would take any initiatory steps towards naturalization, seeing that they must live as aliens and with hope deferred for the long term of thrice seven years.

[The foregoing was not written by the proprietor of the Globe, but by one in whom he has full confidence, and coincides with him as far ar he goes; but thinks it due both to the community and himself, to add, that from his personal knowledge of many of the men known to compose the Know Nothing party in this city, he is led to believe that but few, if any, of its members practice, or care any thing about, any religion; but that they make it a pretext to get a sufficient number of deluded followers to obtain office for themselves. More, and stronger, when necessary.]

THE DAY OF TRIUMPH. The abolition hounds who prevented Senator Douglas from being heard at Chicago probably supposed they had extinguished him. A greater mistake was never made. He is canvassing the State of Illinois, and, if we can judge by the accounts we receive, is waking up a public sentiment that will bury his enemies in oblivion. His day of triumph has already come.

The champions of popular sovereignty have only to remain firm—they have but to go gallantly and proudly before the people—to achieve a moral victory second to none ever achieved on this continent. We have no misgivings in this respect. *The right of the people to selfgovernment*, as proclaimed in the Nebraska-Kansas act, is and American doctrine as fixed as the everlasting hills. The people have misled for awhile, but the morning is brightly breaking.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE "SHAM-EVERYTHING PARTY"—which, in '52, supported General Scott, and made such a desperate effort to win over to him the Catholics and naturalized citizens—now are *shamming* to be what they call the *true American* party, and seeking the abolition of all naturalization laws. Yet should a foreign war break out next year, we shall see this "sham-everything party" espousing the cause of the foreign nation against their own country. They took the side of Great Britian in 1812, and sided with Mexico in 1846. They burnt and hung in effigy, in 1820 '21, those representatives in Congress who voted in favor of the Missouri restriction, and they burn and hung the effigies now of those who voted to repeal it. There is no consistency or principle in their history and action. Verily, they are a sham-everything party.—*Camden Democrat.*

BISHOP OF NEW YORK. The Episcopal Convention of New York elected, on the 8th ballot, the Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., of Albany, Provisional Bishop of the Diocese. His principal competitors were Drs. Vinton and Haight.

The New York Express calls attention to the singular coincidence that for the *second* time now two brothers have been elected over the great central Dioceses of New York and Pennsylvania—the elder in each case, being chosen first, and being chosen by Pennsylvania.

Bishop Potter was, we see it stated, originally from Poughkeepsie. His age is probably about 50 years. He is a gentleman of pleasing manners, fine culture, much talent, and may be said to represent the Low Church party.

HANDICRAFT TRADE.

We publish the subjoined sketch of certain industrial productions in Massachusetts for the purpose of showing how important such manufactures are to the prosperity of every State. The articles mentioned require little skill, and less capital; yet their annual product amounts to millions, and they yield employment and pay wages to may who, without these occupations, might be a burden upon society. We have heretofore undertaken to show how much Baltimore is indebted to these mechanical employments for her growth, and the independence of her population.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE MANUFACTURE OF WOODEN WARE. The commencement of the manufacture of wooden ware to any considerable extent, as a regular branch of business, dates about the year 1825. A "patent pail" manufactory was about that time established in Keene, N. H., and others in Troy and in Brandon, Vt., were started soon after. The next year several manufactories were commenced in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and the business began to assume some degree of consequence. In the year 1831 the first "patent tubs" were manufactured in Fitzwilliam, N. H. At this time there were not more than $20,000 worth of wooden ware annually manufactured in all New England; but soon after extensive manufactories were established in Winchendon, Gardner and Hingham in this State, and in various parts of New Hampshire, &c. In 1845, the manufacture of strictly wooden ware, in Massachusetts, was estimated at nearly half a million, and probably exceeded that amount—at the present time the manufacture extends more or less to every State in New England, and amounts to three or four millions of dollars annually, most of which finds its way to the market.

A large amount of the wooden ware manufacture of Maine and New Hampshire is carried on on Boston account, but there is also a considerable portion of the articles manufactured in Worcester county, which finds its chief market in Rhode Island. The bulk of the articles manufactured, in proportion to their value, operates as a hindrance to their seeking distant markets, yet the amount of this description of goods annually shipped to distant ports is quite large, and is rapidly increasing.

The following statement furnished us by a friend who is thoroughly conversant with this important branch of trade, will give an idea of the rapidity with which the business has hitherto increased, and furnish some data for estimating its future growth:

Number of dealers in Boston, in 1831,	2
Capital invested,	$10,000
Probable amount of business,	$40,000
Number of dealers in Boston, in 1854,	10
Capital invested,	$250,000
Probable amount of business,	$1,500,000

The manufacture of corn brooms constitutes a part of this business, which is by no means to be overlooked, amounting annually to about a million of dollars, and half the trade concentrating in Boston. We have heard the opinion expressed that the number of brooms used in any community furnishes the surest criterion from which to judge of its moral advancement; and considering the important part which this insignficant little instrument sustains in regard to domestic comfort and neatness, the opinion may be correct. According to this standard, the American nation must be in the most exalted stages of moral development and progress, but in communities where feminine difficulties are customarily settled by testing the strength of broomsticks, we imagine the rule will not hold good.

As is the case in other branches of manufacture the wooden ware of New England excels in cheapness and excellence. In some of the Southern and Western States attempts have been made to introduce the manufacture by machinery, but hitherto the Eastern manufacturers have been able to compete successfully with them in their own markets, both in regard to the cheapness and the excellence of workmanship in their wares.

LIBRARIES. In the following table are represented the number of libraries in some of the principal capitals and other distinguished places in Europe—the aggregate volumes in each town or city:

Name of Town.	No. of Lib's.	Ag. No. Vols.
Milan	2	250,000
Padua	3	177,000
Prague	3	198,000
Venice	4	137,000
Vienna	3	453,000
Heidelberg	1	200,000
Munich	2	800,000
Nuremberg	2	46,000
Brussels	2	143,500
Copenhagen	3	557,000
Montpelier	3	100,000
Paris	9	1,474,000
Hamburg	6	200,367
Naples	4	290,000
Bologna	2	233,000
Rome	6	465,000
Berlin	2	460,000
Breslau	4	370,000
St. Petersburg	3	505,900
Genoa	4	120,000
Dresden	4	340,500
Leipsic	2	192,000
Madrid	2	260,000
Stockholm	2	82,000
Upsal	1	150,000
Florence	6	299,000
British, &c.		
Aberdeen	2	46,000
Cambridge	5	261,724
Dublin	4	143,654
Edinburgh	3	288,854
Glasgow	3	80,096
London	4	190,500
Manchester	1	19,900
Oxford	8	373,300

The following list exhibits the principal libraries of the several European capitals, arranged in the order of their respective magnitudes. Those before which an asterisk appears, are *leading* libraries:

		Volumes.
Paris	*Natoinal Library	824,000
Munich	*Royal Library	600,000
Petersburg	Imperial Library	446,000
London	British Museum Library	435,000
Copenhagen	*Royal Library	412,000
Berlin	*Royal Library	410,000
Vienna	*Imperial Library	313,000
Dresden	*Royal Library	300,000
Madrid	National Library	200,000
Wolfenbuttle	Ducal Library	200,000
Stuttgard	Royal Library	180,000
Paris	Arsenel Library	190,000
Milan	*Brera Library	170,000
Paris	*St Genevieve	450,000
Darmstadt	*Grand Ducal Library	150,000
Florence	Magliabecchin Library	150,000
Naples	*Royal Library	150,000
Brussells	Royal Library	133,000
Rome	Casanati Library	120,000
Hague	Royal Library	100,000
Paris	*Mazarine Library	100,000
Rome	Vatican Library	100,000
Parma	*Ducal Library	100,000

It may be interesting to our readers, while treating upon these magnificent institutions, to put them in possession of a few curious particulars relative to their privileges, and the causes that have contributed to their progressive increase, and the munificent funds that have been appropriated to their sustenation and enlargement.

The majority of the libraries specified above are entitled, by law, to a copy of every book published within the States to which they respectively belong. This privilege is enjoyed by the national libraries of Paris and Madrid; the royal libraries of Munich, Berlin, Copenhagen, Vienna, Naples, Brussels, and the Hague; the Brera library, at Milan; the Magliabecchi, at Florence; the Ducal library, at Parma; with the library of the British Museum.

We see by the Court Records, that the two counterfeiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, for making and selling, imitations of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect them from being impossed upon by a worthless counterfeit of such a medicine as *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.* We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough. The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately trifle with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips, the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsehood—an utter delusion, should be punished at least as severely as he who counterfeits the coin of the country.—*Green Co. Banner, Carrollton, Ill.*

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the first session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public, No. 230.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post-Roads.

VERMONT—(Continued.)

From South Royalton, by Tunbridge, to Chelsea.
From Swanton, by Highgate, Franklin, East Franklin, and West Berkshire, to Richford.
From Swanton, by West Swanton, Alburgh, Alburgh Springs, and West Alburgh, to Rouse's Point, New York.
From Troy to North Troy.
From Troy, by West Newport, Coventry, and Irasburg, to Barton.
From Vergennes, by Addison, Bridgeport, Shoreham, Orwell, Benson, and West Haven, to White Hall, New York.
From Waterford to Littleton, New Hampshire.
From Waterbury, by Stow and Morrisville, to Hyde Park.
From Wethersfield, by Ascutneyville and West Claremont, to Claremont Depot.
From Well's River to Ryegate.
From West Milton, by South Hero, Grand Isle, North Hero, and Isle La Mott, to Alburgh.
From West Rutland, by Clarendon Springs, Ira, Tinmouth, and Danby Four Corners, to Danby.
From West Townshend, by South Windham, to Windham.
From White River Junction, by Hanover, New Hampshire, Norwich, Vermont, Union Village, Pompanoosuc, Lyme, New Hampshire, North Thetford, Vermont, East Thetford, Oxford, New Hampshire, Fairlee, Vermont, Piermont, New Hampshire, South Bradford, Vermont, Bradford, Haverhill, New Hampshire, Newbury, Vermont, Well's River, McIndoe's Falls, Barnet, and Passumsic, to St. Johnsbury.
From Windsor, by Brownsville, Felchville Upper Falls, and Cavendish, to Proctorsville.
From Windsor, by Plainfield, New Hampshire, Hartland, Vermont, North Hartland, White River Junction, Hartford, West Hartford, Sharon, South Royalton, Royalton, Bethel, West Randolph, West Braintree, Roxburg, Northfield, Montpelier, Middlesex, Waterbury, Bolton, Jonesville, Richmond, Williston, Painesville, and Winooski Falls, to Burlington.
From Woodstock, by Bridgewater, Plymouth, and Tyson Furnace, to Ludlow.
From Woodstock, by South Woodstock, Reading, Felchville Upper Falls, Perkinsville, North Springfield, and Springfield, to Charlestown, New Hampshire.
From Woodstock, by South Pamfret, Pamfret, and Snow's Store, to West Hartford.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Attleboro', by North Attleboro', to South Attleboro'.
From Amherst, by Leverett, Shutesbury, North Prescott, New Salem, and North New Salem, to Orange.
From Ashburnham Junction, by Gardner, South Gardner, Baldwinsville, Templeton, Philipston, South Royalston, Athol, Orange, Wendell Depot, Erving, Grout's Corners, Northfield, Vernon, and Hindsdale, to Brattleborough, Vermont.
From Athol, by North Orange, Warwick, Winchester, West Winchester, and Hindsdale, to Brattleborough, Vermont.
From Auburndale Station to Newton Lower Falls.
From Baldwinsville Depot, by Templeton, to Phillipstown.
From Braintree Depot, by Weymouth, East Weymouth, and Hingham, to Cohasset.
From Boston, by Dorchester, to Milton.
From Boston, by Roxbury, to Jamaica Plains.
From Boston, by Harrison Square, Neponset Village, Quincy, Braintree, South Braintree, South Weymouth, Abington, Hanson, South Hanson, and Kingston, to Plymouth.
From Boston, by West Roxbury, Dedham, South Dedham, Walpole, Walpole East, Medfield, South Walpole, East Medway, West Medway, North Wrentham, Wrentham, Franklin City, Franklin, South Franklin, Bald Hill, Bellingham, South Bellingham, and Woonsocket Falls, Rhode Island, to Blackstone, Massachusetts.
From Boston, by Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Hamilton, Wenham, Ipswick, Newburyport, East Salisbury, Seabrook, New Hampshire, Hampton Falls, Hampton, Northampton, and Greenland Depot, to Portsmouth.
From Boston, by West Medford, Winchester, East Woburn, Wilmington, and North Billerica, to Lowell.
From Boston, by Canton, Sharon, East Foxboro', Mansfield, Attleboro', Seekonk, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, to Providence.
From Boston, by Somerville, Waltham, Lincoln, Concord, South Acton, Acton, West Acton, Littleton, West Littleton, South Groton, Shirley, Shirley Village, Leominster, and North Leominster, to Fitchburgh.
From Boston, by Malden, Melrose, Medford, Stoneham, South Reading, Reading, Wilmington, Ballardvale, Andover, Sutton's Mills, North Andover, Lawrence, Haverhill, Plaistow, New Hampshire, Newton Depot, East Kingston, Exeter, South New Market, New Market, Durham, Dover, Salmon Falls, and South Berwick, Maine, to South Berwick Junction.
From Boston to Charlestown.
From Boston, by Cambridgeport, to Cambridge.
From Boston, by Brighton, Newton, West Newton, West Needham, Natick, South Framingham, Ashland, Cordaville, Westborough, and New England Village, to Worcester.
From Chatham, by North Chatham, East Hardwick, and South Orleans, to Orleans.
From Charlton Depot, by Charlton and Southbridge, to Globe Village.
From Chester Village, by Ringville, to Worthington.
From Cohasset, by North Scituate, Scituate, and East Marshfield, to Marshfield.
From Cordaville, by Hopkinton, and Southboro', to Woodville.
From Dedham, by West Dedham, Medfield, and Rockville, to Franklin City.
From Dedham Junction, by Dedham, South Dedham, Walpole, East Walpole, South Walpole, Franklin City, and Franklin, to Waterford.
From East Foxboro', and West Foxboro', to Wrentham.
From Enfield, by Prescott, to Pelham.
From Enfield, by Ware, to West Brookfield.
From Fall River, by Newport, Rhode Island, to New York, New York, New York.
From Fall River, by Swansea and Warren, Rhode Island, to Bristol.
From Fall River, by Tiverton, (Rhode Island,) and Portsmouth, to Newport.
From Farnumsville to New England Village.
From Fitchburg, by Westminster, Ashburnham, Winchendon, Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire, Troy, Marlboro' Depot, Marlboro', Keene, East Westmoreland Depot, and Walpole, to Bellows Falls, Vermont.
From Fitchburg, by West Fitchburg, Westminster, Ashburnham, Ashburnham Depot, Gardner, South Gardner, Baldwinsville, South Royalston, Royalston, Athol, Athol Depot, Orange, Wendell Depot, Erving, Grout's Corners, Northfield Farms, Northfield, West Northfield, and Vernon, Vermont, to Brattleboro'.
From Franklin, by West Wrentham, to Diamond Hill, Rhode Island.
From Great Barrington, by North Egremont, to Alford.
From Great Barrington, by Hartsville, Mill River, New Marlboro, Sandisfield, North Colebrook, Connecticut, and Colebrook, to Winchester.
From Greenfield, by Montague Canal, to Grout's Corners.
From Greenfield, by East Shelburne, Colerain, Adamsville, and Health, to Rowe.
From Greenfield, by Shelburne, Shelburne Falls, East Charlemont, and Florida, to North Adams.
From Groton Depot, by Forge Village, to North Chelmsford.
From Groton Depot, by Shirley, and Townsend Harbor, to Townsend.
From Groton Junction, by Forge Village, Westford, West Chelmsford, and North Chelmsford, to Lowell.
From Groton Junction, by West Groton, Townsend Harbor, Townsend, West Townsend, and Mason, New Hampshire, to Mason Village.
From Haverhill to Bradford.
From Haverhill, by East Haverhill, West Amesbury, Amesbury, and Salisbury, to Newburyport.
From Hingham, by North Cohasset, to Hull.
From Hingham, by South Hingham, West Scituate, and South Scituate, to North Marshfield.
From Hinsdale, by Winchester, West Winchester, Westport, Swansea, and West Swansea, to Keene.
From Holliston, by Medway, Franklin, West Wrentham, Diamond Hill, (Rhode Island,) and Valley Falls, to Pawtucket.
From Holmes's Hole, by West Tilsbury, to Chilmark.
From the Junction to Watertown.
From Kingston, by North Plympton, and East Middleboro', to Middleboro'.
From Lawrence, by North Andover, West Boxford, Georgetown, and Byefield, to Newburyport.
From Lawrence, by Methuen, to Salem, New Hampshire.
From Lexington, by Bedford, Carlisle, and Westford, to Forge Village.
From Lexington Depot to Bedford.
From Lowell, by Carlisle, to Concord.
From Lowell, by Tewksbury, to Lawrence.
From Medfield, by East Medway, and Medway, to West Medway.
From Middleboro, by Rock, South Middleboro', West Wareham, Wareham, East Wareham, North Sandwich, Monument, and West Sandwich, to Sandwich.
From Milbury, by Sutton, to West Sutton.
From Milford, by South Milford, to Bellingham.
From Milford, by Mendon, to Uxbridge.
From Monument, by Pocassett, North Falmouth, West Falmouth, and Falmouth, to Wood's Hole.
From Nahant to Lynn.
From Natick to Saxonville.
From Nantasket Depot, by North Cohasset, to Hull.
From New Bedford, by Wood's Hole, and Holmes's Hole, to Edgartown.
From New Bedford, by Dartmouth, South Westport, Adamsville, Little Compton, Rhode Island, and Tiverton Four Corners, to Tiverton.
From New Bedford, by Fair Haven, Mattapoisett, and Sippican, to Wareham.
From New Bedford, by North Dartmouth, Westport, Fall River, Swansea, North Swansea, and South Seekonk, to Providence, (Rhode Island.)
From New Bedford, by Wood's Hole, and Holmes's Hole, to Nantucket.
From Newburyport, by West Newbury, Groveland, and Bradford, to Haverhill.
From Newburyport, by Salisbury, Amesbury, and Kensington, New Hampshire, to Exeter.
From New England Village Depot, by New England Village, to Grafton.
From Northampton, by Leeds, and Haydensville, to Williamsburgh.
From Northampton, by West Hampton, and Norwich, to Chester Village.
From Northampton, by Hadley, Amherst, North Amherst, Sunderland, and Montague, to Grout's Corners.
From Northampton, by East Hampton, to Southampton.
From North Andover, by West Boxford, Georgetown, and Byfield, to Newburyport.
From North Abington Depot, by East Abington, Hanover, and Pembroke, to West Duxbury.
From North Adams, by Williamstown, and Pownal, to Bennington, Vermont.
From North Danvers, by Topsfield, Boxford, Georgetown, and Bradford, to Haverhill.
From North Wrentham, by Rockville, to Medway.
From Orange, by North Orange, and Warwick, to Winchester, New Hampshire.
From Palmer, by Three Rivers, Belchertown, and South Amherst, to Amherst.
From Palmer, by Thorndike, to Ware.
From Palmer, by Brimfield, Fiskdale, Sturbridge, and Globe Village, to Southbridge.
From Palmer, by Bond's Village, Enfield, and Greenwich, to Greenwich Village.
From Pittsfield, by Lenox, to Lee.
From Pittsfield, by Lanesboro', New Ashford, and South Williamstown, to Williamstown.
From Pittsfield, by Cheshire and Adams, to North Adams.
From Railroad Depot, by Southborough, to Marlborough.
From Railroad Depot, by Stoughton, North Easton, and South Easton, to Easton.
From Railroad Depot, by Chester Factories, Brecket, Otis, West Otis, and Monterey, to Great Barrington.
From Rehoboth, by North Rehoboth, to Attleboro'.
From Rollinsford to Great Falls.
From Russell, by Blanford, to North Blanford.
From St. Johnsbury to North Danville.
From Salem to Marblehead.
From Salem, by Danversport and Middletown, to Lawrence.
From Salem, by Danvers and Danversport, to North Danvers.
From Salem, by Beverly Farms and Manchester, to Gloucester.
From Sandwich, by Sandwich, Cotuit, Cotuit Port, Marston's Mills, and Osterville, to Centreville.
From Sandwich, by West Barnstable, Barnstable, Yarmouthport, Yarmouth, Dennis, East Dennis, West Brewster, Brewster, East Brewster, Orleans, Eastham, North Eastham, South Wellfleet, Wellfleet, Truro, and North Truro, to Provincetown.
From Springfield, by Chicopee, Williamansett, and South Hadley Falls, to South Hadley.
From Springfield, by Williamansett, Ireland Depot, Northampton, Hatfield, East Whatley, Whatley, South Deerfield, Deerfield, Greenfield, and Bernardston, to Northfield Junction.
From Sheffield, by South Egremont, North Egremont, Green River, (New York,) Austerlitz, and Spencertown, to Chatham Four Corners.
From State Line Depot, by West Stockbridge, Stockbridge, and South Lee, to Lee.
From Shelburne Falls, by Buckland, Hawley, and South Hawley, to Plainfield.
From Springfield, by Chicopee, Williamansett, Holyoke, Northampton, Hatfield, East Whatley, Whatley, South Deerfield, Deerfield, Greenfield, Barnardston, West Northfield, Hinsdale, West Winchester, (New Hampshire,) Winchester, Westport, West Swanzey, and Swanzey, to Keene.
From Springfield, by Chicopee, to Chicopee Falls.
From Sterling Junction, by Sterling and Leominster, to Fitchburg.
From South Acton Depot, by Stow, Rockbottom, Feltonsville, Berlin, and Boyleston, to West Boyleston.
From South Braintree Junction, by Randolph, East Randolph, East Stoughton, North Bridgewater, Cambello, West Bridgewater, Bridgewater, North Middleboro', Middleboro', Myrickville, and Freetown, to Fall River.
From South Deerfield, by Conway, Ashfield, Plainfield, and Savoy, to Adams.
From South Abington Depot, by South Abington, and East Bridgewater, to Bridgewater.
From South Framingham, by Holliston and Braggville, to Milford.
From South Framingham to Framingham.
From Taunton, by Myrickville, to New Bedford.
From Taunton, by North Dighton, and Somerset, to Swansea.
From Taunton, by Norton and Mansfield, to Mansfield Junction.
From Townsend, by New Ipswich, (New Hampshire,) to Peterborough.
From Warren, by Brimfield, to Wales.
From Wendell Depot, by Wendell, Lock's Village, and North Leverett, to Montague.
From West Barnstable, by Hyannis and West Yarmouth, to South Yarmouth.
From West Barnstable, by Hyannis, to Hyannisport.
From West Brookfield, by New Braintree, to Hardwick.
From West Brookfield, by Ware and Enfield, to Amherst.
From Westfield, by East Granville, West Granville, Tolland, and New Boston, to Sandisfield.
From West Newton, by Newton Upper Falls, Grantville, [and] Needham, to Dover.
From West Cambridge, by East Lexington, to Lexington.
From Westborough Station, by Northborough, to Shrewsbury.
From Weston Depot, by Weston and Wayland, to Sudbury.
From Whitinsville to East Douglass.
From Williamsburg, by Goshen, Cummington, Cummington West Village, East Windsor, and Windsor, and Hinsdale, to Hinsdale Depot.
From Williamsburg, by Chesterfield, West Chesterfield, Worthington, West Worthington, and Peru, to Hinsdale.
From Winchester to Woburn.
From Woburn, by Burlington and Bellerica, to Lowell.
From Worcester, by Clappville, Charlton Depot, Spencer, East Brookfield, Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Palmer, Collins' Depot, Ludlow, Springfield, West Springfield, Mittineague, Westfield, Russell, Chester Village, Chester Factories, Bancroft, North Becket, Washington, Hinsdale Depot, Hinsdale, Dalton, Pittsfield, West Pittsfield, Richmond, Flat Brook, (New York,) Canaan Four Corners, Canaan, Canaan Centre, Chatham Four Corners, Chatham Centre, Niverville, Schodack Depot, and Greenbush, to Albany.
From Worcester, by Paxton, West Rutland, Smithville, Barre Plains, Barre, Petersham, and North New Salem, to Orange.
From Worcester, by West Boyleston, Oakdale, Clinton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard, South Groton, Groton, Pepperell, and East Pepperell, to Nashua, New Hampshire.
From Worcester, by Kolden and North Rutland, to Rutland.
From Worcester, by Paxton, Coldbrook, Barre, Petersham, North New Salem, and Wendell Depot, to Warwick.
From Worcester, by Paxton, Coldbrook, Barre, Petersham, North New Salem, Wendell Depot, Northfield, and Vernon, (Vermont,) to Brattleboro'.
From Yarmouth, by South Yarmouth, West Dennis, South Dennis, West Harwick, Harwick, Harwichport, South Harwich, Chatham, and North Chatham, to East Harwich.

RHODE ISLAND.

From Bristol, by New Castle, to Pamaquid.
From Chepacket to Burrillville.
From Coventry, by West Greenwich, to Pine Hill.
From Coventry, by Potterville, to Rice City
From Kingston Depot, by Usquepaugh, to Brand's Iron Works.
From Nooseneck Hill, by West Greenwich Centre, Eskoheag, and Voluntown, to Campbell's Mills.
From Newport, by Jamestown, Narragansett, Tower Hill, Wakefield, Perrysville, Charlestown, and Quonochontaug, to Westerly.
From Pawtuxet to Warwick Neck.
From Providence, by Knightsville, Natick, Centreville, Coventry, West Greenwich, Pine Hill, Brand's Iron Works, Hopkinton, North Stonington, (Connecticut,) Mystic, Centre Groton, and Groton, to New London.
From Providence, by Lippett, to Fiskville.
From Providence, by Pawtuxet, Warwick, and East Greenwich, to Wickford.
From Pautuxet to Warwick Neck.
From Providence, by East Greenwich, Wickford, Kingston, Shamrock Mills, Carolina Mills, Dorrville, and Westerly, to Stonington, Connecticut.
From Providence, by Centredale, Greenville, and Chepachet, to Pascoag.
From Providence, by North Scituate, South Foster, and South Killingly, Connecticut, to West Killingly.
From Providence, by North Scituate, Foster, and East Killingly, Connecticut, to Killingly.
From Providence, by Pawtuxet, Valley Falls, Lonsdale, Lime Rock, Albion, Manville, Cumberland Hill, Woonsocket Falls, Blackstone, Massachusetts, Slatersville, Rhode Island, Millville, Massachusetts, Uxbridge, North Uxbridge, Whitinsville, Northbridge, Farnumsville, Sandersville, Wilkinsonville, and Millbury, to Worcester.
From Providence, by Vue de l'Eau, Barrington, Warren, Bristol, and Portsmouth, to Newport.
From Providence, by Olneysville, South Scituate, Mount Vernon, Rice City, Sterling, Connecticut, and Moosup, to Central Village.
From South Scituate, by Clayville, to Foster Centre.
From Wakefield, by Peacedale and Kingston, to Kingston Depot.
From Warwick Depot, by Warwick, Natick, and Phoenix, to Hopeville.
From Warwick Depot, by Warwick, Centreville, and Anthony, to Coventry.
From Westerly, by Potter's Hill and Ashaway, to Hopkinton.

CONNECTICUT.

From Allyn's Point, by Norwich, Greenville, Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Quinebaug, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Massachusetts, Oxford, and Auburn, to Worcester.
From Andover, by Gilead and Hebron, to Colchester.
From Bethel, by Redding, Redding Ridge, and Easton, to Bridgeport.
From Bethel, by Cold Spring, Monroe, and Huntingdon, to Derby.
From Bethel, by Cold Spring, to Derby.
From Bridgefield, by Lewisborough, (New York,) Vista, Smith's Ridge, Connecticut, New Canaan, to North Stamford.
From Bridgeport, by Trumbull and Trumbull Long Hill, to Stepney.
From Bridgeport, by Stepney Depot, Cold Spring, Newton, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Ashley Falls, (Massachusetts,) Sheffield, Great Barrington, Van Dusenville, and West Stockbridge, to State Line.
From Bridgeport, by Stratford, Derby, Ansonia, Humphreyville, Naugatuck, Waterbury, Waterville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, Campville, East Litchfield, Wolcottville, Burrville, and West Winsted, to Winchester.
From Bridgeport, by Cold Spring, Newton, Hawleyville, Brookfield, New Milford, Gaylord's Bridge, South Kent, Kent, Cornwall Bridge, West Cornwall, Falls Village, South Canaan, Canaan, Sheffield, (Massachusetts,) Great Barrington, Van Dusenville, and West Stockbridge, to State Line.
From Bolton Depot, by Coventry, Mansfield Depot, Mansfield, West Ashford, Ashford, Phoenixville, Abington, and Pomfret Landing, to Killingly.
From Bristol, by Terrysville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, and Northfield, to Litchfield.
From Central Village, by Canterbury, West Minster, Scotland, and Windham, to South Windham.
From Colchester, by Westchester and Modus, to East Haddam.
From Collinsville, by New Hartford Centre, Torringford, and Bakersville, to Wolcottville.
From Collinsville, by Pine Meadows, New Hartford, Winchester, West Winsted, Millbrooks, Norfolk, West Norfolk, and East Canaan, to Canaan.
From Danbury, by Ball's Pond, to New Fairfield.
From Danbury, by New Fairfield, and Haviland Hollow, (New York,) to Patterson.
From Danbury, by Bethel, to Hawleyville.
From Falls Village, by Salisbury, Lakeville, and Ore Hill, to North-East, N. Y.
From Farmington, by Unionville, Burlington, and Harwinton, to Wolcottville.
From Greenwich, by North Greenwich, Round Hill, Banksville, and Stanwich, to Long Bridge.
From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby, North Granby, and East Granville, (Massachusetts,) to Blanford.
From Hartford, by West Hartford, Avon, Canton, Colinsville, New Hartford, Winchester, Millbrook, and Norfolk, to Canaan.
From Hartford, by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Ferrysville, Plymouth Hollow, to Northfield.
From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Granby, and Hartland, to West Granville, Massachusetts.
From Hartford, by Hockanam and Glastenbury, to South Glastenbury.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, Glastenbury, Marlborough, Colchester, Salem, and Chesterfield, to New London.
From Hartford, by Poquonock, Rainbow, East Granby, West Suffield, and Feeding Hill, to Westfield, Massachusetts.
From Hartford, by Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, Cromwell, Middletown, Durham, Durham Centre, Northford, and Fair Haven, to New Haven.
From Hartford, by West Hartford, Farmington, Bristol, Terrysville, Plymouth, Plymouth Hollow, and Northfield, to Litchfield.
From Hartford, by Buckland, Manchester, Manchester Station, Quarryville, Boston, Andover, and South Coventry, to Willimantic.
From Hartford, by New Britain, Plainville, and Forrestville, to Bristol.
From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby, and Southwick, to Westfield, Massachusetts.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, South Windsor, East Windsor Hill, and Windsorville, to Broad Brook.
From Hartford, by Bloomfield, Simsbury, West Simsbury, West Granby, and Hartland, to West Granville, Massachusetts.
From Hartford, by Simsbury, North Canton, and Barkhamstead, to West Hartland.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, East Windsor Hill, South Windsor, East Windsor, Broad Brook, Scitico, and Sommerville, to Somers.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, Manchester, Quarryville, Coventry, South Coventry, Willimantic, Windham, Howard Valley, and Brooklyn, to West Killingly.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, Buckland, Oakland, Rockville, Ellington Square, Pond, and West Stafford, to Stafford.
From Hartford, by East Hartford, Manchester, Bolton, Andover, Columbia, Liberty Hill, Lebanon, Franklin, and Norwichtown, to Norwich.
From Humphreysville, by Oxford, Southford, Southbury, Woodbury, Bethleham, and South Adams, to Litchfield.
From Jewett's City, by Griswold, Voluntown, and Pendleton Hill, to North Stonington.
From Litchfield to Wolcottville.
From Litchfield to Litchfield Railroad Station.
From Litchfield, by Goshen, West Goshen, and North Cornwall, to West Cornwall.
From Litchfield, by Bantam Falls, Woodville, New Preston, Marble Dale, and Northville, to New Milford.
From Middletown, by Portland, Middle Haddam, and East Hampton, to East Hampton Lake.
From Middletown, by Portland, Middle Haddam, Cobalt, Haddam, Leesville, Modus, East Haddam, Hadlyme, North Lyme, and Hamburg, to Lyme.
From Middletown to Meriden.
From Middletown, by Higganum, Haddam, East Haddam, Chester, Deep River, Centre Brooke, and Essex, to Saybrook.
From Middletown to Portland.
From Middletown, by East Berlin, to the Depot on the New Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroad.
From Middletown, by Portland, Cobalt, Middle Haddam, and East Hampton, to Chatham.
From Middletown, by Portland, Middle Haddam, East Hampton, Marlborough, Hebron, Columbia, and Willimantic, to Windham.
From Milford, by Derby, Humphreysville, and Naugatuck, to Waterbury.
From Naples, by Riker Hollow, to Prattsburgh.
From New Hartford, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville, and Culbrook River, to New Boston, Massachusetts.
From New Haven, by Hamden, Cheshire, Southington, Plainville, Farmington, Avon, and Simsbury, to Tariffville.
From New Haven, by North Haven, Wallingford, West Meriden, Meriden, Berlin, Kensington, New Britain, Hartford, Windsor, Windsor Locks, Warehouse Point, Thompsonville, and Long Meadow, Massachusetts, to Springfield.
From New Haven, by Fair Haven, North Branford, North Guilford, North Madison, Killingworth, and Winthrop, to Deep River.
From New Haven, by West Haven, Milford, Stratford, Bridgeport, Fairfield, Southport, Westport, Saugatuck, Norwalk, South Norwalk, Darien Depot, Stamford, Miamus, Greenwich, Port Chester, New York, Rye, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, East Chester, West Farms, Haerlem, and and Yorkville, to New York.
From New Haven, by Fair Haven, Bramford, Guilford, Madison, Clinton, Westbrooke, Saybrooke, Lyme, Laysville, East Lyme, and Waterford, to New London.
From Hartford, by Pleasant Valley, Hitchcockville, Colbrooke River, New Boston, Massachusetts, and Otis, to West Becket.
From New London, by Chesterfield and Salem, to Colchester.
From New London, by Uncasville, Norwich, Norwichtown, Yautic, North Franklin, South Windham, Willimantic, South Coventry, Eagleville, Mansfield Depot, West Willington, Stafford Springs, and Monson, Massachusetts, to Palmer.
From New London, by Groton Centre, Groton, Mystic, Mystic River, and Mystic Bridge, to Stonington, Connecticut.
From New London, by Mystic River or Mystic Bridge, (by water,) to Stonington.
From New Milford, by Bridgewater, to Roxburg.
From Newtown, by South Britain, Southbury, and Woodbury, to Hotchkissville.
From New York by Haerlem, West Farms, East Chester, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye Port, Chester, Greenwich, (Conn.,) Stamford, Darien, Norwalk, Westport, Southport, Fairfield, Bridgeport, Stratford, to Milford.
From North Woodstock, by Woodstock, and Pomfret, to Quinebaug.
From Norwalk, by Weston, to Redding Ridge.
From Norwalk to New Canaan.
From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Franklin, Windham, Mansfield Centre, Mansfield, Tolland, Rockville, Ellington, Somers, North Somers, and East Long Meadow, Massachusetts, to Springfield.
From Norwich, by Preston, Griswold, Voluntown, Pendleton Hill, and North Stonington, to Westerly, Rhode Island.
From Norwich, by Norwichtown, Bozrah, and Bozrahville, to Colchester.
From Norwich, by Poquetannuck, and Ledyard, to Gale's Ferry.
From Norwich, by Jewett's City, Plainfield, Central Village, West Killingly, Killingly, Wilkinson, Thompson, Fisherville, Webster, Massachusetts, Oxford, and Auburn, to Worcester.
From North Woodstock, by Woodstock, and Pomfret, to Wilkinson.
From Pleasant Valley to New Hartford.
From Pleasant Valley to Warwick Neck.
From Poughkeepsie, by La Grangeville, Crouse's Store, Pleasant Ridge, and Waitstown, to South Dover.
From Ridgefield, by Lewisborough, (New York,) Vista, New Canaan, (Connecticut,) and North Stamford, to Stamford.
From Rockville, by Tolland, West Willington, Willington Centre, Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford, West Woodstock, Village Corners, and Dudley, to Webster, Massachusetts.
From Rough and Ready, by West Union Slayter's in Troupsburgh, and Brookfield, to Westfield, Pennsylvania.
From South Norwalk, by Norwalk, Wilton, Georgetown, Ridgefield, Redding, Redding Ridge, and Bethel, to Danbury.
From Stamford to New Canaan.
From Stafford Depot, (Connecticut,) to Southbridge, Massachusetts.)
From Stuartville, by Bloomfield, Tariffville, Granby, and East Granville, (Massachusetts,) to Blanford.
From Tolland, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford, and West Woodstock, to North Woodstock.
From Unionville, by Burlington, and Harwinton, to Wolcottville.
From Vernon Depot, by Vernon, Rockville, and Tolland, to Stafford Springs.
From Voluntown, by Campbell's Mills, Collamer, and Sterling Hill, to Sterling.
From Waterbury to Watertown.
From Waterbury, by Marion, to West Meriden.
From Waterbury, by Watertown, to Litchfield.
From West Cornwall to Sharon.
From West Killingly, by Brooklyn, Hampton, Chaplin, and North Windham, to Willimantic.
From West Willington, by Moose Meadow, Westford, North Ashford, West Woodstock, and New Boston, to Webster, (Massachusetts.)
From Willimantic, by Mansfield Centre and Chaplain, to Eastford.
From Windham to Willimantic.

NEW YORK.

From Addison, by South Addison, and Elkland, (Pa.,) and Osceola, to Knoxville.
From Albion, by Gaines, Waterport, Carlton, West Carlton, Yates, County Line, Somerset, Olcott, Wilson, and Ransomville, to Youngstown.
From Albany, by Ireland Corners, Newtonsville, and Boght, to Crescent.
From Albany, by West Troy, to Troy.
From Albany, by Cedar Hills, and Coeymans, to New Baltimore.
From Albany, by Guilderland Centre, Knowersville, Township, West Township, Gallupsville, Schoharie, East Cobleskill, Barnesville, Cobleskill Centre, Cobleskill, and Warnerville, to Richmondville.
From Albany, by West Troy, Cohoes, Waterford, Schagticoke, Eagle Bridge, Centre White Creek, Cambridge, Shusan, Salem, West Rupert, (Vermont,) Rupert, West Pawlet, Granville, (N. Y.,) Middle Granville, West Poultney, (Vt.,) Castleton, West Rutland, and Centre Rutland, to Rutland.
From Albany, by Norman's Kill, New Scotland, New Salem, East Berne, Berne, and Waldensville, to Gallupsville.
From Albany, by Kenwood, Bethlehem, Clarksville, Reedville, Westerloo, Rensselaerville, Medusa, and Oak Hill, to Durham.
From Albany, by Bethlehem Centre, Feura Bush, Keefer's Corners, and Indian Fields, to Greenville.
From Albany, by Guilderland, Dunnsville, East Duanesburg, Duanesburg, Esperance, Sloansville, Carlisle, Sharon, Sharon Centre, and Leesville, to Cherry Valley.
From Albany, by Defriestville, and West Sand Lake, to Sand Lake.
From Albany, by Lisha's Kill, Schenectady, Hoffman's

[To be continued.]

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 14, 1854.

VIRGINIA.

It is not our intention to interfere in the politics of Virginia, but we may be pardoned an allusion to Henry A. Wise, and to his admirable Resolutions adopted at a Democratic meeting in Richmond in 1851. Messrs. Smith, Leake, and Wise are spoken of as Democrats from among whom it is likely the next Governor of Virginia will be chosen. They are all worthy and able, and either would fill the post in the best manner. The indications are, however, that Mr. Wise will be the nominee. He is an impulsive, earnest, eloquent, and no doubt honest man. He has read much of both men and books; he is devoted to Virginia and to the peculiar interests of the slaveholding States; and in the struggles and convulsions that threaten us in the not distant future, he would hold the helm with an eye of fire and with the grasp almost of fate itself. He is of those men—few in number in any country—who make circumstances, and who never bend when great vital principles are at stake. He has had his faults, it is true, as a politician; but "let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

[From the Richmond Eenquirer, Feb. 21, 1851.]

BASIS OF DEMOCRATIC HARMONY AND ACTION.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democrats of Virginia, now in this city, held at the Capitol on Monday night, Feb. 17th, 1851, Thomas J. Randolph, Esq., in the Chair, and H. B. Tomlin, Esq., Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted. The first eight were reported by H. A. Wise, Esq., from the committee of 12, and the 9th was moved by B. Rush Floyd, Esq., as a substitute for the concluding portion of that committee's report:

1. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party of Virginia abides where it has ever stood, immovably firm upon the joint basis of *the rights of the States and of the Union of the States.*

2. *Resolved*, That they acknowledge fealty to be due alike to the *Constitution of the United States and* to the *Reserved Sovereignties of the States*, as paramount laws of a common country; and they will maintain both, and repel all attempts to invade either, by every means which may lawfully be employed by good citizens and true patriots.

3. *Resolved*, That as the *Federal Union*, in the foundations of our government, is perfectly harmonized with the separate and several *State Sovereignties*, there is no real ground for difference in fact, and should be none in feeling, between those who are the true friends of both.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the object of this meeting to heal past and prevent future dissensions, caused by the continued *agitation* of past issues and of the mode of their adjustment, among the friends of *the Union and of State Rights, of Democracy and of the Confederacy, of Liberty and of Law.*

5. *Resolved*, That all further agitation of these issues and of their late adjustment, either upon the one hand or upon the other, having no practical end, is now worse than vain, and is dangerous alike to all that is precious in the Union and that is worth preserving in the States.

6. *Resolved*, That to appeal on the one hand to State Sovereignties *now to attempt, by a resort to extreme remedies, to undo what has been done, is to invoke them to risk the good which is still left and which is too precious to be jeoparded for that, whatever it be, which is lost and which cannot be restored.* And, appeals, on the other hand, to a love of the Union, and to Federal Power, *intended to impair, if not destroy, the Rights of the States and to humble State pride*, are no less odious in doctrine than they are in the *design of converting the holiest sentiments of patriots into mere political capital, to be traded upon by that Party for Consolidation which is as destructive of the Union and of the Constitution of the Confederacy as it is of the rights of the States and of the Liberties of the People.*

7. *Resolved*, That it is the duty and the aim of the Democratic party of Virginia, to aid in preserving all the rights and all the just ends which our institutions, State and Federal, were intended to secure, and to endeavor to compose and harmonize the elements of discord, North and South, threatening to disturb our National peace, the sisterhood of our States, and the family friendship of our People throughout the Republic.

8. *Resolved*, That to that end the Democratic party, from its principles of peace and brotherhood among men, from its devotion to human liberty, from its love of Justice and Equality, from its hatred of all tyranny, in whatever form it exists or is exerted, from its jealousy of Power, from its dread of Disunion and its equal detestation of a Central Despotism, from its faithful adherence to first Principles, from its Sacrifices in the past and from its present relations and hopes, is, of all parties, pre-eminently best constituted to counsel and to save the Country in this crisis of danger.

9. *Resolved*, That this meeting cordially tenders to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with the Democracy of Virginia in an organization on the principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions.

DEATH OF N. J. PALMER, ESQ.

We hear, with much regret, of the death of N. J. Palmer, Esq., Senior Editor of the Milton Spectator. He expired at his residence, near Milton, on Sunday last, of congestion of the brain.

In the death of Mr. Palmer the community in which he lived, and the Baptist Church, of which he was an active member, have incurred a loss which will not soon be supplied. He has been called away in the midst of his pursuits, and at a period of his life when he was most useful to those about him.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS. The election for Governor, members of Congress, State Legislature and other officers came off in Pennsylvania on Tuesday; as also in Ohio and Indiana

A dispatch from Philadelphia stated that the election was progressing orderly, but the contest was a most exciting one.

Pollock, the Know Nothing candidate for Governor, was polling an immense vote in Philadelphia.

THE FEVER AT THE SOUTH. The fever is gradually abating at Savannah and Charleston. At Charleston on Friday there were 3 deaths, and 4 on Wednesday at Savannah.

W learn from the Courier of Monday, that there were fifteen deaths from Yellow Fever at Charleston on Sunday last. The fever at Montgomery was said to be on the increase.

THE NEW YORK KNOW NOTHINGS. The late secret Know Nothing Convention in New York City nominated for Governor, Daniel Ullman, a Fillmore Whig, and a mixed ticket of Silver Greys, Hard Shells, Soft Shells and Woolly Heads, or Seward men, for the other State offices. It was a boisterous body. The nominations, it is said, have been repudiated by some of the order in the interior of the State.

FROM CALIFORNIA. The Northern Light brings the latest news from California. She brought nine hundred thousand in gold, and one million more is said to be on the way.

The Legislature of California, as far as heard from, stands forty-two Whigs, seventy-one Democrats, Duvier and Herbert, anti-Broderick candidates, (this is Dutch to us,) elected to Congress.

☞ The Ladies of the Methodist E. Church, of this City, will give a *Feast* on Tuesday night next, at 7 o'clock, in the lower rooms of the Masonic Hall. See Notice in another column.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The Charleston Mercury has the following reflections on the attitude of the North and the South:

"At no period since we have been a people, has there been a greater calm than that which now pervades the minds of the Southern people. The struggle of 1850 seems to have produced a profound indifference, or a confident assurance, which is content to leave public affairs as connected with the General Government, to drift down the stream of time without an effort to divert or arrest their course. If the Government was the most beneficent in the world, and absolutely under our control, we could not exhibit a greater apparent satisfaction with its operations. Little local State matters alone bubble up in the State elections, as tests for the people's choice and favor. The people seem to be totally unconscious or indifferent to the black tempest of abolition which is gathering in the North, soon to break in all its fury on the South. Throughout the free States the aspect of things is widely different. There the profoundest interest and wildest fanaticism agitate the public mind Conventions and public meetings of all sorts are daily taking place. Public speakers and public lecturers are abroad amongst the people, stirring up their passions, and firing their zeal in the public service. And what is the great burden of their furious agitations? Slavery—the slavery of the Southern States—without which the Southern States must be a howling wilderness, and their people scattered abroad houseless and homeless. Their disparagement in the Union; their degradation and dependency under Northern domination; their ruin, political, social and physical, is the grand theme of discussion, and the grand aim of Northern agitation. It is not enough, that we have been tributary to them for thirty years, in all the operations of our common Government, and have lifted them to affluence and power. It is not enough that they steal our slaves, and not only will not fulfil the faith of the Constitution in rendering them back to us, but murder our citizens in attempting to retake them. It is not enough, that we have been turned out of our territory acquired from Mexico, to be paid for by Southern treasure, and won by the best blood of the South. It is not enough, that we have patiently bowed down under all these multiplied wrongs, and still cling to an Union with them. Their hatred and contempt, seems to increase with their aggressions, and our submission. They break down the party ties which have arisen under the Constitution, and organize a mighty National Party, whose creed is hostility to slavery, and the South; and whose policy it is, to destroy both. Never before, has such a state of things existed amongst a people living under the same Government. A hostility, justifying war among nations, is deliberately excited, and carried on by one portion of the people against the other. It is worse than this. They design to produce war, intestine war, which will end in extermination. They design to produce revolution—revolution which shall entail utter ruin, perhaps, by blood and massacre. Yet, the South is calm—very calm! Is her repose that of conscious power? Is her apparent indifference the result of a settled determination, which is no longer heard in words? Or is she dead—dead beyond a resurrection by the calls of self-preservation, or of honor, by even the fierce fires of insurrection? We still have confidence in her destinies; but looking to the past and present, many a brave heart might despair of the South.

To feel and write in this manner is a painful duty. The tame and sluggish will not thank us for reminding them of their unworthiness, or for disturbing their slumbers; and the brave and indignant spirit will be only the more chafed, when it is pointed to the insolent attitude of the aggressor, and the unresisting meekness of the victim. But the true Southern journal is false to its mission, false to its principles, false to itself, if, as it looks out upon the political sky, and reads the danger, it hesitates to give the alarm, lest cowards may raise their deprecating hands or party spoilsmen tremble for their gold."

With the Mercury, we "have confidence in the destinies" of the South. She is not dead, neither sleeping. The calm which prevails is but the evidence of the settled determination on the part of her people to defend their rights, when driven to their defence, with an energy and firmness worthy the land of Calhoun, and King, and Macon, and Henry.

"Still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm."

The Mercury will bear in mind that in the contest of 1849 and 1850 between the two sections, those who occupied prominent ground as Southern Rights' men, were denounced *by Southern men* as traitors and disunionists. Southern men, for the most part Whigs, united with Northern politicians in the effort then made to form a Union party, whose object was to proscribe all of both parties in the South who were boldly contending for the Union according to the Constitution. This party, like all organizations formed on one idea, soon passed away. Its test of orthodoxy was the Union at all hazards, whatever might be the result of the struggle then going forward. The question of slavery was settled, as was hoped by many, by the "Compromise" of 1850; yet those public men in the South who staked themselves to obtain this settlement, and who, by their firm and determined manner, contributed so much to bring the majorities of the non-slaveholding States to terms, retain still a lively recollection of the treatment they received for their course at the hands even of many of the Southern people. They were in the lead then, and were characterized as secessionists, traitors, disunionsts; they are still as they were, and what they were, and when the struggle is renewed they will be found neither faithless nor faltering; but as no overt act has yet been perpetrated by the non-slaveholding States, which would justify dissolution, they are content to maintain their position in comparative silence, leaving it to time and events to arouse in their former denouncers the same feelings which influenced and controlled them in 1850. The Union according to the Constitution can be preserved only by union in the South, and by the aid of portions of that party in the non-slaveholding States which cast in the House twenty-seven votes for the fugitive-slave law, and forty-four votes for the Nebraska bill. Southern Whigs, by uniting with the Democrats, and by doing justice to those Democrats in the non-slaveholding States who are still true to the Constitutional rights of the South, may be able to accomplish much for the cause of the Union in the approaching struggle; but the South has nothing to hope for from the action of the Whig party in the non-slaveholding States. It is utterly and fixedly against us; and its triumphs in the elections about to take place, as they have been in other elections of late, will be over right, justice, and the Constitution.

☞ Hon. R. C. Winthrop, it is stated, has joined the Know Nothings. We doubt it. Is it true that two distinguished Whig politicians of this City have joined the order? Such is the rumor. Can the Register or Star inform us? We do not allude to Mr. Badger, or Mr. Bryan, or Mr. Rogers, or Mr. Manly, or Mr. G. W. Haywood.

☞ "*Old Joe Sweeny*" is "coming to town," and will delight those who may go to hear him for several evenings next week. It is unnecessary to speak of his attainments and skill as a performer—every body has heard of him, and knows that he can get any quantity of good music out of the strings.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The latest Liverpool dates are to the 30th September, by the steamer Europa.

A grand battle was expected between the allied powers and the Russians.

Breadstuffs had advanced, and corn, wheat and flour were held at higher rates in New York and Baltimore. Nothing about cotton, as the news had not been telegraphed in full.

STARTLING EXPOSURES.

The Pennsylvanian of the 6th contains several columns under the head of "startling exposures" of the Grand Council of Know Nothings which met on the 3d and 4th in Philadelphia. From the account published in the Pennsylvanian we gather the following:

"The number of delegates present, representing every portion of the State, was 652, five of whom, however, were not permitted to take seats.

Mr. Tiffany, the president, addressed the council in effect that he was exceedingly sensitive about the proceedings becoming known or published. So much had already been given in the columns of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian as to make it absolutely necessary that every precaution be taken to prevent a similar result. He was free to confess that if the proceedings of the present council should get into the papers, he would withdraw from the order. He stated that he was a professor in the College at Carlisle, and he felt that it would do him serious injury if it should be known he belonged to such a secret organization. He also stated that in the event of publicity all his friends would retire with him. That already had the people become alarmed at the dangerous tendency of a secret organization like this, and it was all important that we should throw more binding guards around our secrets, not only for the purpose of making sure the election of our candidates, but to protect ourselves from any odium which might attach to us if our names should be exposed. He said that he, for one, was unwilling to incur the risk of such exposures. No one can doubt that the vigilance of the Pennsylvanian has done much to destroy us, and further success on the part of that paper will be a most fatal blow to our objects.

Mr. Nicholas Thorne, of this city, agreed with the president in reference to the publication of the proceedings. He would have nothing to do with the order any more if such an occurrence took place.

A statement was then made as regards the number of lodges in the State. It appears that there are 635, containing 110,000 members—80,000 in good standing; that most of the members were whigs, and that such democrats as were in the order were fast becoming alarmed, and either leaving or being expelled; that within the last two weeks there have been 30,000 resignations and expulsions; that there were at present 18,000 democrats in the order in the entire State, many of whom, it was feared, would resign or be expelled before the day of the election.

The whole number of the order in the city of Philadelphia was stated to be 13,000.

It was stated that 4,000 members have left or been expelled from the order in this city within the last ten days.

The president reported that a large majority of the order were whigs.

A delegate stated that two weeks ago there were 17,000 members in the city of Philadelphia, but that number is now greatly reduced. It was stated in the convention that the Pennsylvanian had already published the names of the principal members in this city, and also that six hundred of our police force belonged to the order. They were instructed to keep a diligent watch over the polls, and to destroy all the democratic tickets they possibly can.

A discussion then arose in reference to the imminent danger of the exposure of the proceedings of the council. It was declared that if its proceedings were made public many of the members would be obliged to vote in accordance with their old political affinities to ward off suspicion. The opinion was stated, and generally concurred in, that Bigler will have 15,000 majority in the State. The reason given for this was that the whig party throughout the State is disorganized, and that nearly all the democrats who have joined the lodges, finding it incumbent upon them in compliance with their oaths to vote for Pollock, have withdrawn.

A resolution was then passed appointing committees to visit subordinate lodges for the purpose of giving the president of each lodge the new signs and pass-words.

On motion it was

Resolved, That every member before he can obtain the new signs and password, make *oath* that he will support the ticket which has been adopted by the State council, whether he be whig, native, or democrat.

And it was

Resolved, That all members refusing to do so should be expelled.

The grand council, by general admission acknowledged the correctness of the statements published in the Pennsylvanian in regard to the workings of the order. The president of the council stated that, from information received, the exposure of the grand council of the United States was made through the folly of a member from Indianapolis, Indiana, who had been to New York to attend the national convention of the order, and on his way home, in passing through Philadelphia, he got intoxicated, and while in that state the documents were stolen from him by some minion of the Pennsylvanian.

During the sittings of this convention, the president read a circular letter addressed to "*the authorities possessing constitutional and competent jurisdiction, &c.*" We publish below the letter entire:

The authorities possessing constitutional and competent jurisdiction in and over the subject-matter in this missive to the Brothers of No.———, now holding a session at———, greeting:

BROTHERS: It becomes our duty to address you on the subject of an alleged violation of the sacred mysteries of our order attempted in certain journals of this city.

We are, however, grateful to the Providence which still keeps watch over our birth-land and ward over her BANDED PROTECTORS, for the privilege of congratulating you that the perfidy of the effort was deliberate and the purpose deadly.

The attempt, however, merits our attention as proving two facts of deep import and interest to us and to our cause, viz:

1st. That the aroused malice of the sleepless disciples of Loyola—the foes of God, of man, and of liberty—has been directed against us. Every means, however atrocious, will be adopted, and the spirit which has enchained the world, and washed its fetters in gore, will be on the alert to discover your secrets, to thwart your action, and to destroy your fortune, your reputation, and (if it may be done in coward security) your life. Against this hostility, already manifested, we give you the word of brotherly caution. *The foe is up; and it is no hour for Americans to slumber!*

And, secondly, we would call your attention to the fact that the power of our foes consists in *security*; and that we must, if we hope to save our country, maintain an equal advantage of secrecy. *Their* principles, though intrusted to hundreds of thousands are inviolate and safe. Can it be that *we* AMERICANS, BANDED IN THE HOLIEST OF ALL HUMAN EFFORTS, AND BOUND BY THE MOST AWFUL OF ALL HUMAN OBLIGATIONS, ARE LESS ENTITLED TO CONFIDENCE? We would welcome death before so degrading a doubt of American faith and American honor! And yet it is apparent that *treason or folly* (one well-nigh as criminal as the other) has exposed the order to outrage and to peril. Brothers, let that peril, while it discloses the assassin-like vigilance of our foes, *man-hunters*, and their omnipotent control of the base, whether of the people or the press, summon you to equal watchfulness and greater vigor. Let it teach caution, the most circumspect, in the government of yourselves, and guardian vigilance in observance of the conduct and conversation of your brothers; for, whether for a man *a traitor*, that brother shares the treason who fails to disclose it. And let the presence of an enemy in the field stimulate you to a sterner alacrity in the service. The music of flying balls has ever been the true American's choicest *reveille*. It should be ours. Our foreign foe has, through a corrupt press, won the first fire. We thank him for the invitation. But ours will, God willing, be *the last*.

The main object of this missive, however, is to convey, with the candor of patriot brothers of the sworn soldiers of American liberty, the injunctions which the occasion demands.

1st. WHILE WE ASSURE YOU THAT THIS EXPOSURE INVOLVES A SERIOUS DISADVANTAGE TO THE ORDER, WE COUNSEL YOU TO AVOID UNPROFITABLE CONVERSATION IN REGARD TO IT BEYOND OUR WALLS, AND TO MEET COMMENTS AND QUERIES WITH THE SURPRISE OF IGNORANCE, AND THE SILENCE OF INDIFFERENCE. We enjoin, also, upon all, in view of this awakened opposition, punctual attendance, sacred obedience, unwearied diligence, and indomitable courage and energy in the holy cause which unites us.

1d. We enjoin upon you, brothers, by all that is precious to the patriot, and by all that is sacred in your obligations, the utmost circumspection in the observance of those pledges which you have given, before God and man, to maintain inviolate the mysteries of the order. It were immeasurably wrong to suppose that any one of you could incur the withering curse that visits.

> The slave
> Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
> Creeps o'er the councils of the brave,
> To blast them in their hour of might.

BUT IF THE PLEDGES HERE TAKEN WERE SACREDLY OBSERVED, THE VERY EXISTENCE OF OUR ORDER WOULD BE UNKNOWN; AND THE SECRECY OF ITS EXISTENCE IS ITS MOST VITAL CHARACTERISTIC, ESSENTIAL TO ITS EFFICIENCY FOR THE GREAT, THE HOLY TASK TO WHICH ITS ENERGIES ARE DEDICATED; for ten true men, with the aid of secrecy, would be more effective than an ill-bound band of a thousand boasting a mystery, which, *when* boasted, is a mystery no longer. THE EXPOSURE ALREADY MADE OF OUR MYSTERIES BETRAYS SOMEWHERE A FIENDISH TREASON AND PERJURY, OR A WOMANISH WEAKNESS. Whatever the cause, the fault *must be amended!* The order must be preserved at any cost, at any sacrifice; and by *cost* we mean not treasure, for millions cannot heal the wounds of honor; and by *sacrifice* we speak not of suffering, for the agonies of a century would not extirpate this wrong to the cause of our country. WE REPEAT, THE ORDER MUST AND SHALL BE PROTECTED. We enjoin upon you, then, brothers, the most solemn, suspicious, and guarded caution in admissions.

Beware, then, for the evil once done will be irreparable. Nor is discretion much less indispensable than integrity. The admission of men feeble of intellect or purpose, and lack of speech, not only enfeebles and degrades your councils and action, but involves the certainty of eventual exposure and ruin. For the honor of your patriot ancestors, for the sake of your God, your country, and your cause, we invoke and enjoin you, be heedful and wary of this peril, or ruin will inevitably fall on our heads.

3d. *We consider it our duty to impress upon yourselves the solemn and awful nature of the obligations under which you became attached to this order, and which render looseness of speech or lightness of carriage a dishonor and a crime.* Those obligations were, it should be remembered, voluntary. Can any human being who trifles with such an oath, who drags the Deity from His throne to trample and spit upon Him, hope for one moment of happiness here, or expect an exemption from eternal torture hereafter? If there were no God to avenge such perjuries an outraged conscience would dog the perjured miscreant to the gallows and the grave. But if even these considerations should prove ineffectual to alarm the dishonored coward, recreant, and traitor, let him remember that in rupturing or in trifling with the awful tie which binds him to tens of thousands of gallant men, equally bound with himself, he makes each man of those thousands HIS MORTAL FOE. *Let him, then have a care, nor weakly suppose that he can escape the* THUNDERBOLT *that must pursue him.* Not only will *infamy* hiss him from ten thousand lips out of human society, but, go where he may, we will track his steps. He will be surrounded with a circle of fire. Too late, too late, will the lost and ruined wretch realize the ruthless retribution that rewards the traitor, the miscreant, who crawls, like the serpent or the serpent's brother, into the bosoms of brave and noble men to sting them with his treason, and yet dares to hope any other fate than *a life of torture and a death of shame!*

> "His wing shall the vulture flap
> O'er the false-hearted;
> His warm blood the wolf shall lap,
> Ere life be parted;
> Shame and dishonor sit
> On his grave ever;
> Blessings shall hallow it
> Never, no, never!
> Never, never, never!"

Finally, brothers, in regard to the outrage committed by the exposure referred to, we would inform you that measures will be adopted such as the occasion demands; and we would state that the duty of each brother will be performed by remembering, in all the occasions in life, that the individual, the journal, or the society, that seeks to wrong our order is to be regarded as classed among those whom to aid, encourage, or befriend, is a treason to your brothers and a wrong to your country."

☞ The last Salisbury Watchman contains a reply to our article about "office-seeking," which is characteristic of the pen now and then exercised for the enlightenment and edification of the readers of that journal. The suggestions we offered to the young men of the country of both parties, are such as no one ought to object to; they were not intended to have a party bearing, nor can such a bearing be given them by any sort of perversion or distortion. They are just and true, as the writer himself can bear witness; no doubt he and others would have been better off if they had sought and held fewer offices. His fling at Col. Biggs is good-humored enough, but might as well have been omitted. Col. B. is the last man to hold out false hopes to either young or *old* men. It is known, however, that "old fogyism" has always prevailed in the Whig organization in this State; and that, on the contrary, the Democrats of the State have uniformly honored merit in young men, and encouraged them, as well as their seniors, to laudable efforts for distinction. This has resulted from the very nature of the respective parties. The Whig party, as a general rule, represents the exclusive, aristocratic sentiment of the country, and is constantly in fear that certain families or certain leaders will be jostled from posts of honor or profit by the progress of things, and by the consequent popular demand for more energy, more purpose, and more life in the public service; whereas, the Democrats, representing the masses of the people, are proud of young and new men, the people's children, and are ready to offer them equal chances in the race for reputation and distinction with the oldest and most favored. It is no matter for wonder that the Whig organization repels, and that the Democratic organization invites and attracts the young men of the country to it.

Our contemporary of the Watchman will doubtless, however, stay where he is. His sympathies and views of public affairs are all ultra-conservative and federal; and there is no probability that, even if he were to make the effort, he could bring himself within the circle of attraction.

The writer alludes to the "*office-fed* and *office-fatted* Standard," and adds:

"Will you not ask him whether *he* expects no *jobs*, nor *sops* nor perquisites? He that has got ready with his power press, and boasts of his 3,000 retainers, will he not come in for some of the public printing?"

Overlooking the spice of envy there is in the foregoing, we have to say to our contemporary that we have *worked* for what we have; and that, if we can point to a power-press and three thousand subscribers, we can also show that we obtained them fairly and justly, and that we have never been influenced in our course by what appears to be so tempting and important in *his* estimation—to wit, *patronage*. We expect to do public printing for the next Assembly, but we obtained it by bid and under contract. Our work, as our contemporary knows, is generally well executed. We trust, if he will feel any better for knowing it—as we have no doubt, from his amiable and generous nature, he will—that we shall be able to inform him, by the close of the next Assembly, that our list of subscribers has been increased to *four* thousand.

☞ The deaths at Charleston during the week ending Tuesday last, were 83, of which 53 were of yellow fever.

POSTSCRIPT.

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ELECTIONS.

The returns from Pennsylvania show large Whig or Know Nothing gains. The general impression is that Pollock, the Know-Nothing candidate, is elected Governor by thousands. In Berks, for instance, Bigler has lost 800, in Harrisburg 500, in Alleghany 500, &c. Job R. Tyson, Know-Nothing, is elected to Congress from Philadelphia over Joseph R. Chandler, ind. Whig.

The probability is, from the returns thus far, that the Whigs and the Know-Nothings have carried the State for every thing. We shall have the returns in full by our next.

But little news from Ohio. The majority in Cincinnati and Hamilton County for the Whig Know-Nothing ticket, is about 5,000. Wade, freesoil candidate for Congress, elected. The anti-Nebraska ticket for State officers in Cleaveland, has about 1,000 majority.

GREAT YIELD FROM ONE ACRE.

We copy from the last Tarborough Southerner, the following letter from John S. Dancy, Esq., one of the best farmers in the State:

"MR. EDITOR: I have made such an extraordinary production (extraordinary for this region of country) of Oats and Hay from an acre of land, that I propose to give you an account of it. The acre in question comprises lots Nos. 9 and 10 in this town and was seeded to Oats and clover in March, '51. The Oats in '51 were a fair yield, followed in '52 and '53 by excellent clover, as good as I ever saw in the Piedmont country of Virginia. The land was well manured in '51, 52, and '53 and received in addition 50 bushels of ashes in '52.

In the month of March last I plowed the land seven or eight inches deep, sowed two bushels of Oats and applied 150 pounds of Peruvian guano mixed with one bushel of plaster and harrowed and cross-harrowed the whole in.

The latter part of June I cut the Oats, the cutting occupied three hands two entire days, the Oats being badly lodged, caused the slow progress of the hands.

After cutting and curing I hauled off the Oats and the yield was *nine two horse waggon loads*, equal to *four and a half stacks*. I regret that I did not weigh the product, but I feel safe in saying, that it would have been between seven and ten thousand pounds.

A fine crop of crab grass now sprung up and nothing was done to the lot, save pulling out the weeds and briars twice. On Monday the 25th Sept. commenced mowing the hay, which was from two to three feet high all over the acre, and I'll venture the opinion, with a great deal of certainty, would compare favorably with the best of New England Timothy. It required the labor of one hand for five days to mow it and when weighed, after four days curing and sufficiently dry to house, made seven thousand five hundred and twenty one (7521) pounds. Now here is an amount of provender truly astonishing to have been made on a single acre, upwards of fourteen thousand pounds of Oats and Hay, sufficient to maintain four horses for twelve months.

Now where is any wisdom displayed in abandoning such a country as this to seek a virgin soil in the South and West. The over captious may say "your product cost you too much." Where was the cost? The only item which cost any cash was the 150 pounds of guano at 2¼ cents per pound, $3 25. The balance was labor, and well spent labor to bring about such a result.

I once heard of a farmer in Halifax county being jeered by a yankee about the condition of his team. His reply was that his fodder crop the past year was short. "Why don't you raise grass?" says the yankee. "Our climate don't suit it," says the farmer. It was in the midst of summer and our yankee friend came from Halifax to this place, narrated his conversation with the farmer and said he had *seen more grass that day than he ever saw in one day before.* Every body knows we have to struggle with the grass from the 1st of May to the 1st of August and every body knows it too often happens that grass wins the victory. Let the cry no longer be raised that our climate does'nt suit grass, when seven thousand pounds of crab-grass Hay can be made on an acre. Nothing is necessary, but to curtail your cotton crop, 5 or 10 acres, according to the size of the farm, manure it well, pull out the weeds and briars and the Timothy of the South (crab-grass) will do the balance.

Calculate the production of this acre at present prices of Oats and Hay, one dollar per hundred, and we have the round sum of *one hundred and forty-five dollars*. Objection may be made to valuing crab-grass Hay with Northern Hay, but the objection will not hold good. I confess (with sorrow be it said) to using Hay from the North one season, and I assert that *well cured* crab-grass Hay is in every respect equal and often superior to the yankee article.

I deem it proper to state that I took a number of gentlemen both from town and the county several times to see the crops of Oats and Hay; and I can confidently appeal to them to sustain me in the statements here set forth. Very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't,
JNO. S. DANCY.

THE CROPS.

The New Orleans Price Current of Saturday last says;

"Complaints come in from the interior of damage ot the crops from heavy rains, high winds, and other causes. The general result, however is of course, still in obscurity, but we believe it is now the general understanding that under no circumstances can so full a crop be made as seemed highly probably a month or six weeks ago.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, under date of Laurel Hill, La. September 26, says:

Since last Friday weeek, our parish (and I presume the whole country) has been inundated with rain, and the cotton opened consequently now has sprouts an inch long in the bolls. Not only so, but the cotton is very trashy, and that which was just opening has rotted. The green bolls have been so injured that so many of them will never open. I have never witnessed so sad a destruction in a crop even so far only as this one has proceeded. We have nothing but rain, rain, while in another portion of the country it has been unusually dry. Whilst I am writing the lumbering of thunder is reverberating all around, and there is every indication that a storm of wind and rain will follow. Our prospects are necessarily blighted. We cannot under any circumstances come up to the crop of last season. This is a fair description of our prospects for a crop of cotton up to this time in this section of the country.

FLORIDA. The Tallahassee Sentinel gives a very favorable account of the crops and health of Middle Florida. We take the following paragraph from that paper of October 3d.

In reference to the crops of Middle Florida, we think from the information we have on the subject, that we may safely say that they are generally good; and for the most part—very good. A sufficient abundance of corn, hay, potatoes, &c., will be made, or is made, to answer the purposes of the country. In other words, a sufficient provision crop will be made to answer the purposes of the country, except meat, of which article there is more or less purchased every summer.

The cotton crop from all we can learn is very fine. We have heard the opinion expressed, however, that the yield will not turn out so well as was at one time anticipated. It opened early, and the picking season has been an unusually good one, and the staple we understand is very fine. We observe that the forthcoming crop has been variously estimated at from 2,800,000 to 3,500,000 bags. Upon this subject it is not our province to express an opinion; but from all the information we have, we have a right to conclude and express the opinion that the crop of Middle Florida will be quite as good if not better than in any other region, covering the same extent of country. However, be this as it may, there is one blessing of which we can boast, without the fear of successful contradiction, and that is good health. We feel authorized to say, and our means of information ought to be reliable, for the press in the main is about as good a reflex of public opinion on this as other subjects, that the people of Middle Florida and indeed of the whole State, have been permitted to enjoy a larger measure of health during the past summer, and at this very time than in any other State in the Union, either north, south or west.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC!!

Four Hundred and Thirty-one Souls on board—Only Thirty-two known to be Saved!!!

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 11,
8 o'clock, A. M.

The long and painful suspense of our community has at length been relieved by tidings of the splendid Mail steamer Arctic.

She and an unknown British steamer had a collision on Wednesday the 27th of September, off of Cape Race, the extreme eastern portion of New Foundland. The British steamer is supposed to be the Alps, an iron steamer, with a screw propeller, filled with troops from Canada, and destined for England. The bows of the Arctic were split asunder, and the water rushed in with fearful rapidity. In an almost incredible short space of time, the water had extinguished her fires; and she soon after sunk.

About three hundred of her passengers and crew perished. Only thirty-two are known to be saved. The majority of those saved, are composed of the ship's company.

It is supposed the unknown steamer sunk also. She was filled with troops. The loss of life by this melancholy disaster will not fall short of of five hundred souls!!! *Pet. Express.*

FIRST GUN FROM FLORIDA. The Florida election for member of Congress and members of the State Legislature took place last Monday. The vote at Tallahassee, and one other precinct in Leon county, tend to confirm the hope of a Democratic triumph. Tallahassee is the residence of both the congressional candidates, and there Mr. Maxwell has made a gain on his previous vote.

TALLAHASSEE, Oct. 2, 1854.

Editors Savannah Georgian: The polls at this precinct have just closed. The vote stands: For Congress—Brown, whig, 177; Maxwell, democrat, 222. In 1852, the vote stood for Cabell, whig, 203; Maxwell, democrat 212. The whole vote then was 415—now it is 408.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Whigs.		Democrats.	
R. A. Shine	195	Green Chaires	197
Alexander Cromartie	174	J. B. Galbraith	208
William S. Murray	173	Wm. Fisher, Jr.,	190
Thomas Hayward	188	J. B. Christie	201

The average whig majority two years ago at this precinct was 28.

CENTREVILLE PRECINCT. Maxwell 62, Brown 27, Christie 60, Galbraith 59, Chaires 49, Fisher 51, Shine 33, Hayward 26, Murray 24, Cromartie 32.

I think the Democrats have gained a splendid triumph. D.

Later returns from Florida indicate the election of Maxwell, Democrat, to Congress, by 500 majority. The Legislature is Democratic.

Dr. Graham.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. The jury have brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree, and have assessed his punishment at not less than four or more than seven years in the State's Prison. An appeal has been taken for a stay of judgment for 20 days to enable his counsel to file a bill of exceptions to the verdict.

Mass Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9—9, p. m. There is an immense democratic meeting at the Exchange place to-night. It is estimated that twenty thousand persons are present. Intense enthusiasm pervades the meeting, and democratic stock is rapidly advancing. Numerous speeches have been delivered. The know-nothings appear disheartened.

There are no tidings yet of the steamer Arctic.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Mason, Mr. Peyton E. Harvey, of Halifax, to Mrs. Virginia E. Ousby.

DIED,

In this City, on Tuesday last, Miss Sally Rogers, an aged and highly respectable lady.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

SWEENY'S VIRGINIA MINSTRELS

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that they will give three of their fashionable Concerts on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Evening, October 16, 17 and 18, on which occasion the following talent will appear:
OLD JOE SWEENY, founder of the Banjo.
DICK SWEENY,
S. SWEENY,
R. HALL, the celebrated Jig Dancer; and that great son of Momus
JOHN SHERMAN.
☞ For particulars see programmes.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 7½.
Admission 50 cts. Children and Servants half price.
October 12, 1854. 93—

MAGNIFICENT SILKS.

THE RICHEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SILKS ever seen in the City of Raleigh, just in time for the State Fair.

By Adams & Co's Express, I have at hand this morning by far the Richest and most Magnificent Silks, Plaid, Striped and Bridal ever exhibited in the old North State.

The ladies will please call early or send their lords to supply them with the most *Splendid and Fashionable Paris Silks*, equal to any ever imported, from $20 to $40 per Dress.
B. B. SMITH.

FASHIONABLE and very becoming *Head Dresses* also daily expected, together with superior Ladies *Talmas and Cloaks* with many other desirable articles for the season.
Raleigh, October 13, 1854. 93—

5000 Russians Killed by a Small Detachment OF TURKS!!

A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in LOUGEE's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have brought on, in part 800 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different stiles of cloth, beaver, sattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Talmas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They particularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.

Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.

As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.

Remember and call two doors above E. L. HARDING's.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT PETERSBURG.—NOTICE.—The Ex. Committee of the Union Agricultural Society of Va. and N. C., have the pleasure of informing the public that the Directors of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, the South-Side Road, and the Petersburg (or Southern) Road, will issue Free Tickets to Members of the Society, on the exhibition of Certificates of Membership, and grant a free passage for animals and articles intended for exhibition at the Fair, to be held at Petersburg on the 24th–27th of this month. On the Richmond and Fredericksburg, and on the Richmond and Petersburg Roads, the rates will be reduced one half.

Certificates of Membership may be had of A. B. Stith, Raleigh; Rich'd Noble, Louisburg; Rev. R. C. Maynard, Franklinton; T. A. Montgomery, Warrenton; J. F. Simmons, Weldon; F. S. Marshal, Halifax; L. Whitaker, Enfield; J. Jarratt, Garysburg; and J. W. Potts, Hicksford.
JAMES C. BAIN, Sec'y.
Oct. 12, '54. 93—td.

MASONIC.—THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND Representatives of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina are hereby informed that the Annual Communication of the Masonic body will be held in this City on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 4th DECEMBER next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed in obedience to the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
October 23, 1854. 93—td.

THE FEAST.—THE LADIES COMPOSING THE congregation of the Methodist E. Church, South, in this City, propose to give a FEAST, on Tuesday night next, at 7 o'clock, in the lower rooms of the Masonic Hall. The tastes of the ladies and gentlemen will be consulted on the occasion. The proceeds of the Feast will be appropriated in furnishing the new Parsonage. Tickets can be had at the stores of Messrs. Palmer & Ramsay, S. H. Young and at the door. Price 50 cents.
October 13, 1854. 93—

Board of Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN WILL BE PREPARED TO accommodate some 15 or 20 members of the ensuing Legislature with comfortable Board. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.
Raleigh, Oct. 12, 1854. 93—ts.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.

JAMES M. POOL, Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commesurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can extirminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 63—

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

October 11, 1853. 96—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

June 9, '54. —62

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICE FOR SALE.—ON account of the failing health of the publisher, a Democratic paper, located in one of the most pleasant, thriving and business towns in the State of North Carolina, is offered for sale on the most accommodating terms. The circulation is already large and constantly increasing, and the advertisement and job work the past year was worth ($2,300) twenty-three hundred dollars.

To a gentleman of ability and enterprise so advantageous an opportunity for investment is seldom offered. For particulars apply to W. W. Holden, Standard office, Raleigh, N. C.

October 2, 1854. 90—

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortes notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,

China and glass ware. Come and see.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—3m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.

30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by BAIN, HATTON & CO.

Prrtsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

HIDES WANTED.—I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C. A. H. DEWAR.

Sept. 23, 1854. 88—6t.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,

For sale by J. BROWN, No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS, WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by J. BROWN.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do.,
White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

KING AND BIGGS.

RALEIGH N. C.

ARE now receiving their fall and winter stock of goods, and feel assured they can exhibit as good an assortment, and sell as good bargains as any house in the State.

Their stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats, brown, black, blue and Olive Frock Sacks for business Coats, Brown, black and blue Frock and Sack over Coats, Lion Skin, Beaver cloth, Cassimers &c.

Plain and fancy Cass. Pants, black Doeskin do., black Silk and Satin Vests, fancy Silk Velvet do., white Silk and Satin do., very rich for weddings and parties.

Dress Shirts and collars, Silk and Merino undershirts and Drawers, plain and fancy Cotton and Merino half Hose, Kid and silk gloves; a Beautiful assortment of Stocks, Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs; a lot of fine Hats and Caps Made by Oakford, Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cass. and Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and a good fit warranted.

Members of the Legislature and others visiting Raleigh, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Terms are Cash, or six months credit to punctual Customers.

N. B. All those indebted to the Firm of J. J. Biggs and Co., will please come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be expected.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1854. 1041—4t.

THE STATE FAIR!

HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a well established Clothing Emporium in Raleigh, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

AT COST!—TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LAGE FALL and Winter Stock, we will sell many good and desirable articles at nett cost. Among them are—
Fancy Colored Cloth Coats,
Fine Tweed do.
French and American Casimere Pants,
Fancy Silk Vests, &c., &c.
These are all of good styles and well made.

E. L. HARDING.

Aug. 23d, 1824. 79—

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of

Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods, embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers, as I design to give them richer, better, and cheaper goods than they ever bought before. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain

Yours Truly, B. B. SMITH.

September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!

First New Fall Goods in Market!!

AN ELEGANT SUPPLY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, embracing every variety and style just at hand and to which the attention of purchasers and especially of ladies and gentlemen of judgment and taste is respectfully invited, consisting in part of—

Rich new style Cashmeres and Berege Delanes, splendid black and colored Silks,
French Muslins and Calicoes,
English and American Prints,
French and English Ginghams,
Beautiful Mourning and half Mourning Calicoes and Ginghams,
A beautiful lot of Gimp, Velvet Trimmings, and Silk Fringes and Laces,
Black Alpacca and Canton Cloths,
Sontag and Grass Linen Skirts,
Spendid Black, Blue and Fancy colored Mantillas,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting.

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1854. 78—

FALL STYLE 1854.—GENIN'S & BEEBE'S celebrated real super Extra Bon Ton Black Moleskin Hats just at hand by Adams & Co's Express—together with a rich assortment of Know Nothing and Wide Awake Hats to suit the times. B. B. SMITH.

August 22, 1854. 78—

$500 WORTH OF THE LARGEST AND best Silk and Gingham, *Blue, Brown, Green, and Black Carved handled Ivory Umbrellas* in the State, at from $5 to $10 each, just at hand from New York this morning. B. B. SMITH.

Sept. 28, 1854. 90—

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES.—A BEAUtiful supply of Gentlemen's and Ladie's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, just opened at B. B. SMITH'S.

August 22, 1854. 78—

CHEAP READY MADE CLOTHING OF every description, also just received at B. B. SMITH'S.

August 22, 1854. 78—2m.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens Shoes.

WE are now receiving from the manufactory of Robinson & Co., Phil., a fine assortment of
Ladies Kid walking and Buskin Shoes.
Tipped, Foxed and Creole Gaiters.
Black Kid ties and Slippers.
White Kid do.
Thick and thin sole Kid Boots.
" " " Morocco Boots.
Misses and Children's Morocco and Goat Skin Boots.

McGEE & WILLIAMS.

October 6, '54. 90—

Hats and Caps.

MACGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW OPENING at their New Store a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's latest style of Super Moleskin Hats, Cassimere, Fur, and a great variety of soft finish Hats of all the leading Styles.

Also a large assortment of Caps for men, boys and children, consisting of Fur, Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Glazed, &c. All of which they offer at very low prices.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, '54. 89—

NEW STORE!

Fall and Winter Goods—1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS ARE NOW RECEIVING and opening at the Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker, their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—

AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE, ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

At their New Store, No. 9, Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT THEIR FALL STOCK OF—FRENCH, GERMAN, SWISS, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, AND INDIAN DRY GOODS, comprising one of the largest and most varied assortments everoffered in this city.

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LINENS, &c., will be found in this Stock in great varieties. Their customers and the public generally are earnestly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we will make it to their interest to examine our stock.

Call and see our stock of HATS and CAPS, as we have now in Store all the modern styles, namely, the *Eye Opener, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, Fast-a-Sleep, &c., &c.* Also a full stock of men's wear, Groceries and Crockery.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, Sept. 10, 1854. 84—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactory's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

June 22, 1854. 63—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Grand Exhibition of New Goods.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF FALL AND Winter Goods—will take place at A. CREECHES STORE, To-morrow morning and will continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of. Three Doors above the late R. Smith's corner, and one Door above Evans & Cook Fayetteville St.

B'LK.—Gro de Rhine Silks,
100 Pieces Plaid Strip'd and solid col'd Muslin de Laines from 12½cts to $1 per yd.
50 P. Blk. and Fancy Plaid Strip'd Alapacas, from 20cts to $1 per yd.
20 P. Cobergs, English and French Merinoes from 30 cts to $1, per yd.
175 P. Newest and latest style Calicoes from 6¼ to 18 cts Per yd.
English and American Ginghams,
Silk Mantilas and Shawls,
Jackonet and Swiss Muslins from 15 to 75 cts,
Linen C. Hank'fs Chemizetts work'd Collars Undersleeves, Bonnets, Sash and Tafita Ribbons, Dress Trimmings
Silk, Merino and Lyle, Gloves and Hosiery, Bleach'd and Unbleach'd Domestic; Bed Ticking, Apron Checks; Red and White Flannel, Lincy Woolsey and Strip'd Domestic.

A full and complete assortment of Goods for Men and Boy's wear, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Bed & Negro Blankets, Kerseys, Umbrellas &c. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Gentlemen's wear. I have the largest, the most handsome and complete stock of Goods I ever had the pleasure of showing the public and my customers.

And here suffer me to say, that the above goods must and shall be disposed of at some price or other.

I ask you all to come that can, and those that cannot come, send—and those that cannot send wish me success, and no doubt the good Being above will amply reward you. I return my hearty thanks to a liberal public for past favors, and hope for a continuation of the same.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, Sept. 14th 1854. 86—6t.

Cheap Place.—No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race.* Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite all—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. Come one, come all—examine our stock, if they *don't* suit, *don't* buy.

We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

IN Store every thing in the way of STAPLE GOODS, Calicoes, Brown and Bleach Shirtings and Sheetings, Linen, Diaper, Cotton Flannel, Carpeting.

We call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1854. No. 29, Cheap Place.

Opposite E. L. Harding's Clothing Emporium.

LADEIS may call with perfect safety, feeling assured that they can obtain anything in the way of DRESS GOODS. French and English Merino's French Plaid Goods, all Grades, Cashmers, Delains, Alpaccas, Black Silks, all grades and prices, and perhaps the most beautiful colored do; all of which will be sold for a small advance.

EVANS & COOKE.

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Cloths, and Casimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Casimere, a very pretty article; every kind of Goods in fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOK.

FIRST GONE.—In receipt of Beebe's latest styles No. Ex V HATS. Also Oakford's beautiful style Moleskin Hats. Call soon, for they are circulating very freely. EVANS & COOKE.

IF you want anything in the way of a nice pair of BOOTS we have just received Miles', Bragg's and other Boots, suitable for the season. Call soon, they are circulating freely. EVANS & COOKE.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroid'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to mention. EVANS & COOKE.

A Splendid lot of SHAWLS, Plain, Plaid, White Silk Crape, Do. Gloves, every quality and price. Call soon as we wish them to be circulating. EVANS & COOKE.

TO FARMERS.—We have in Store a well selected assortment of Brogans, pegged and sewed, which will be sold as circumstances will admit of. EVANS & COOKE.

City Property and Land near Raleigh for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will offer for sale, on Saturday the 14th instant, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, at 12 o'clock M., the LARGE BRICK STORE HOUSE AND LOT, on FAYETTEVILLE STREET, now occupied by Jesse Brown, Esq. Also, one LOT in the northern part of the city, near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Depot, known in the plan of the city as No, 276, a very desirable building lot. Also, several hundred acres of WOODLAND, three or four miles west of the City of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of the late Richard Smith and others. Also, a tract of LAND on the waters of Crabtree, joining the lands of R. Smith, deceased, and Mr. Spikes. This land embraces a large portion of the Black Lead Mine, and will be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Terms favorable, and made known on the day of sale.

H. J. CANNON, W. D. HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1854. swtds

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE, AT the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter for the McIVER COAL COMPANY, and for amendments to the Act incorporating the BURRODALE MINING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Sept. 28, 1854. 91—td.

BLANK WARRANTS,

Of an approved form and on good paper, for sale at this Office.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked F. S. are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1856
William K. Sebastian,..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ..	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio;* Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio;* Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.		Districts.	
1st.	Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.	Alamance and Randolph,
2d.	Camden & Currituck,	32nd.	Chatham,
3d.	Gates and Chowan,	33rd.	Moore and Montgomery,
4th.	Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.	Richmond and Robeson,
5th.	Northampton,	35th.	Anson and Union,
6th.	Hertford,	36th.	Guilford,
7th.	Bertie,	37th.	Caswell,
8th.	Martin & Washington	38th.	Rockingham,
9th.	Halifax,	39th.	Mecklenburg,
10th.	Edgecombe,	40th.	Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.	Pitt,	41st.	Rowan and Davie,
12th.	Beaufort,	42nd.	Davidson,
13th.	Craven,	43rd.	Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.	Carteret and Jones,	44th.	Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.	Greene and Lenoir,	45th.	Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.	New-Hanover,	46th.	Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.	Duplin,	47th.	Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.	Onslow,	48th.	Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.	Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.	Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.	Cumberland,	50th.	Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.	Sampson,		
22nd.	Wayne,		
23rd.	Johnston,		
24th.	Wake,		
25th.	Nash,		
26th.	Franklin,		
27th.	Warren,		
28th.	Granville,		
29th.	Person,		
30th.	Orange,		

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is themanner in which the Members of the House of Commons (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, — 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, — 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, — 1 each.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,108,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year	Acres	Dollars
Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Stocks.

Treasury Department, Raleigh, N. C., September 18, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 20th of October next, for the purchase of *one hundred and thirty thousand dollars* in Bonds, running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time, for the purchase of *one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars* in Bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, and the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers.

Both classes of Bonds are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the first day of July, 1854, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in erch year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of one housand dolloars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "*Proposals for North Carolina Stocks*"—to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.; and will distinguish in their bids the particular class of Bonds for which they bid. They will also state at what point and what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of October next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of State, and of G. W. Mordecia, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part, as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York—the Bank of the State of North Carolina—or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness may be had at this office, or an application to Messrs. Brown and De-Rosett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS. *Pub. Tr. of N. Carolina.*

86—td

$350 REWARD,

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that one JAMES WILSON, stands charged with the murder of Nathan S. Clayland in the county of Mecklengburg; and whereas it has been made to appear that the said JAMES WILSON has fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore, to the end that the said JAMES WILSON may be brought to justice, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of three hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said JAMES WILSON to the Sheriff of Mecklenburg.

DESCRIPTION,

JAMES WILSON is about 17 or 18 years of age; about 5 feet in height; auburn hair, and of youthful appearance: has some scars or scratches on his face; wide mouth, and face rather broad; is quick and bold in speaking, and inclined to drink.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, of the city of Raleigh, this the 12th day of September A. D, 1854.

By the Governor: DAVID S. REID.

Samuel F. Adams, Jr., *Private Secretary.*

Sept. 12th, 1854. 85—6t.

Charlotte Democrat will insert six times.

SEABOARD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. The Agricultural Fair and Exhibition of this Society will be held near the city of Norfolk on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th October.

Farmers and others in the surrounding counties of North Carolina and Virginia are informed that the proprietors of the various steamboat lines and the Directors of Railroad and Canal Companies have agreed to transport all stock and other articles intended for exhibition free of charge, and members at half price for the round trip. Some change will be made on the days of the running of the steamers to accommodate the farmers, of which further notice will be given.

Oct. 6, 1854. 91—td

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS TRACT OF LAND, lying in Edgecombe county, on the west side of Swift Creek, and four miles from Battle's Depot, containing seven hundred and sixty-six acres, with about four hundred acres now in a good state of cultivation; the low land that is not drained, can be, as conveniently as that which has been, and it contains a plenty of good mud convenient for composting. The said land has a Dwelling House, out houses, gin house and screw, and a house for an Overseer, with two first rate wells of water. The tract of land is as level as any tract in the neighborhood, and both houses on high elevated seats and considered healthy, and I can venture to say is as healthy as any in the county.

SAMUEL MARSHBOURN.

August 28, 1854. 1073—10tw&swpd.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE ROCKY MOUNT MILLS. The late firm of Battle & Son having been dissolved by the death of James S. Battle, the undersigned, as Surviving Partner, will proceed at once to wind up the business. He, therefore, desires all persons indebted to the said Firm, either by note or account, to make immediate payment.

While closing up the affairs of the said Partnership he will sell Yarns for cash only.

W. S. BATTLE, Surviving Partner of Battle & Son.

August 18, 1854. 80—2m.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.

Store West Side of Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Sept. 6, 1854. 1038—3m.